

Record Group 104. Entry 1.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE,
1792-1899.

RG 104 RECORDS OF THE
BUREAU OF THE MINT
U.S. Mint At Philadelphia,
1791-1936

Correspondence, 1792-1904

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE,
1792 - 1899

1876: FEB. To APR.

BOX NO.
103

NC-152

E-1

HM1992

U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1876 / FEBRUARY

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Jan 29th 1876.

Sir

In the course of inquiries, in the Coining Room, I have ascertained, that imperfections frequently noticed on the reverse of the Trade Dollar, are owing in a certain degree, to the die becoming clogged with Silver taken from the planchet.

These imperfections, as you are aware, are most noticeable on the eagle's claw, and upper portion of the wing, and have been attributed by the Engraver to insufficient power in the press, to bring up all the details in relief. His argument is, that the claw being opposite the highest relief of the bust, a greater portion of metal is required at this point, than can be brought up by a single blow of the press now in use.

The fault, however, in my opinion is beyond

this and lies in the condition of the metal itself. The fact that some runs of Silver produce better coin than others, appears to prove this. The Engraver informed me that dies have been brought to him, which required at least an hour to pick out the Silver, from the inscription as well as from the device. He also informed me that under instructions from the Director, he had with a broad graver, cut away from the master hub, reducing the relief of both claw and bust to extreme limits.

In regard to the clogging of the die with Silver, I am of the opinion, that it is due in a great measure to severe pickling in cleaning. By direct experiment, it has been ascertained that the Alloy is taken out by the Acid, to a considerable depth, and the surface must therefore be to a certain extent in a spongy condition, the very state favoring a detachment of small

3
particles on slight adhesion of the die.

I am not aware of any complaint about similar imperfections in Trades from the Western Mints, where annealing is done in closed canisters, and the pickling therefore light.

I have mentioned this subject to the Assayer and the Melter and Refiner who both concur in the suggestions I have advanced. The former attributes the clogging of the die not so much to the depth of cutting as to, too great sharpness in the die itself.

On the obverse of the Seattle Dollar, the relief is but small compared to the size of the coin and amount of metal contained, and the effect of reducing this relief, will most likely be to distort the figure which being a three fourth face requires the left shoulder to be more prominent than the right. This cutting down, while it does not alter

the relative position of the figure at all, throws apparently the left shoulder back on a line with the right.

I respectfully offer these suggestions, for the consideration of the Director, with a view to defer any change being made in the dies, for San Francisco and Carson, where the principal coinage of Trade Dollars exists, until it be ascertained (unless it be already known,) whether the same trouble is experienced in those Mints, with the dies being clogged with metal and the coin thus rendered imperfect.

Very Respectfully
(signed,) Fred. Eckfeldt.

Hon H. K. Linderman
Director of the Mint
Treasury Dept
Washington.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

February 1st, 1876.

Sir:

Herewith please find copy of a communication from Frederick Eckfeldt, of this Office under date of the 29th ultimo in which he expresses the opinion that the difficulty in bringing up the impressions on the Trade Dollar is due to the corrosion of the Metal itself and which corrosion of the Metal he attributes to annealing in open canisters and strong pickling.

I will thank you in connection with the operative officers to carefully examine these suggestions with
Hon James Pollock

Supt Mint of the U.S.
Philadelphia

the view to such modification of the
process of annealing and pickling as may
be deemed necessary, and report the result
to this Office.

Very respectfully
H. Lindemann
Director

D.M.

119.
143, 165, 166, 178.

Feb 1/76

Enclosing for further
Conference report of F.
Eckfeldt, with report to
the supposed causes of
defective Coinage Trade
Down at Carson.

[Feb. 18/76 - Replies of
the 4 operative Offices
filed herein.]

¹⁴³ Coiner - Feb. 7
¹⁶⁵ M & R. " 16.
¹⁶⁶ Assayer " "
¹⁷¹ Engraver " 17.

Recd Feb 2/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

Jan 31, 1876.

Hon James Pollock,

Supt. &

Dea Sir,

Enclosed

find check for \$21.⁷¹ Cents
out of which please pay
Your Bill of 10th inst. 10
whole dollars \$12.²¹ & enclosed

Bill of General Stone \$9.⁵⁰

Returning Receipted bill
for latter & oblige You Truly,
H R Linderman

D. M. 116.

January 31. 1875

Washington

D. O.

Enclosing
check for \$21.71 -
to pay for Trade
Dollars &c

Recd. Feb 1. 1876

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

January 3, 1876.

Sir,

I have received your communication of the 29th inst. forwarding Warrants for doses on Quicks sold during the Third Quarter. 1875.

The same have been referred to the Accounting Officers of the Department to be made a part of your Bullion Accounts for said Quarter.

Very respectfully,
Wm. B. E. Bannerman
Director.

Hon. James Pollock
Supt. Phila. Mint.

D. W.

Jan'y 31/76

Rec'd Warrant for
Lopez on Surety
3rd March 1875.

Rec'd Feb 1/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

January 31, 1876.

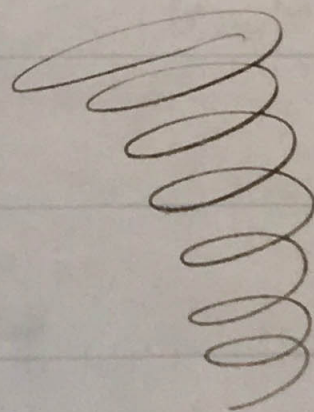
Sir,

I have this day referred to the Accounting Officers of the Department for examination and settlement your Bullion Accounts for the Third Quarter, 1875.

Very respectfully,
H. Linderman

Director.

Hon. James Pollock,
Supt. U.S. Mint,
Philadelphia.



115.
H. M.

Jan'y 31/76

Rec'd Bulletin Apr
3rd quarter 1875.

Rec'd Feb 1/76

Pope, Cole & Co.
Baltimore Copper Works
(Canton.)

Office No. 57 S. Gay St.

Baltimore, 31 Ferry, 1876.

Sear Sir:

Pursuant to instructions
contained in your favor of 29th inst., advising
acceptance of our recent proposal to furnish
Copper, we have to-day forwarded to the U.
S. Mint at Philadelphia, 10 Casts (10,000 lbs.)
Baltimore Ingot Copper of best commercial quality.
Bills therefor, in duplicate,
will be forwarded in due course, through Adams
Express Company.

Very Respectfully
Yours,

Pope, Cole & Co.

Sir,
Hon. James Vollock,

Superintendent of the Mint of the United States,
at Philadelphia,
Penn.

Pope, John & Co.
 7 Balto
 Jan'y 31/76

Towards 10,000 lbs
 Copper, as per proposals.

Rec'd Feb 1/76

Chelsea, Mass. Jan 31. 1776

Dear Sir:

I have a lot of small silver three cent pieces, which I had accumulated, in my business, and saved for the purpose of having them redeemed, and thus drawn out of circulation, but upon presenting them at the Sub-Treasury, I found that they were classed as silver coins, and that there was no law for their redemption. What could I do with them at the mint? Would the mint allow for their actual value, or would it only return the silver? I suppose the amount, \$21, is too small to make it advisable to recoin them.

If you please will you inform me to what amount they are a legal tender, and oblige,
Yours Respectfully

Director of U.S. Mint }
Philadelphia, Pa. }

Chas. A. Rice

125.
Chas. A. Rice
Chelsea Mass.
31 Jan 1876.

Inquiring what to do
with \$21. worth of
silver 37 pieces.

Rec Feb 2/76

I P. - ..

It is a difficult
matter to please all
these Artists -

Have the program
read the enclosed
papers & if he has
anything to say
in reply enclose his
remarks with the
papers sent
herewith.

The parties do
not wish to delay
the furnishing of
the Barge

W R L

113.
D. M.

Jan 31/76

Inclosing A. J. Dallas
collection on the En-
graver's design for
a badge for the
Mexican War Vet-
erans, to be returned.

No. 123
Engraver's reply,
Feb 2, filed herein.

Recd Feb 1/76

CIRCULAR.

1876

Department No. 18.

Secretary's Office.

Treasury Department,

January 31, 1876.

The following Opinion is published for the information and guidance of officers of the Treasury Department.

B. H. Britton

Secretary of the Treasury.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT,

DISTRICT OF MARYLAND.

BEFORE BOND AND GILES, JJ.

THOMAS H. GARDNER vs. EPHRAIM F. ANDERSON.

Communications in writing passing between officers of the Government, in the course of official duty, relating to the business of their offices, are privileged from disclosure, on the ground of public policy, and the production will not be compelled by courts of law or equity.

Neither will secondary evidence of their contents be admissible, whether in the form of copies or of oral statement of witnesses who have read and recollected the same.

Consequently, an official letter from an Appraiser of Merchandise to the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending a person for appointment as clerk in the Appraiser's office, in place of one whose removal is recommended for inefficiency and bad conduct, is a privileged communication within the rule, and cannot be admitted in evidence to sustain an action for libel brought against the Appraiser by the person whose removal is recommended.

The mere sending to the Secretary of the Treasury by an officer of the customs, in the course of official duty, of a communication reflecting upon the character and conduct of a subordinate, is not such a publication as is essential to maintain an action for a libel.

The plaintiff in this case, who had been a clerk in the office of Appraiser of Merchandise, and was removed from office in June, 1873, brought an action of libel in a State court against the defendant, who was Appraiser, alleging that he wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury a letter recommending the plaintiff's removal from his clerkship, and reflecting upon his official qualifications and conduct in such a way as to show malice, *per quod* he lost his office and suffered great damage. The suit was by the defendant removed upon a writ of *certiorari* to this court under section 643 of the Revised Statutes, and the plaintiff made an unsuccessful motion to remand the case to the State court for want of federal jurisdiction.

Plea, *not guilty*, under the general issue.

Previous to the trial, the plaintiff, to prove the sending of the alleged libellous letter and its contents, issued a commission to examine at Washington the Secretary of the Treasury and the Appointment Clerk, who were summoned to produce before the Commissioner the original letter or copy. The Secretary declined to appear before the Commissioner or to produce any paper or copy, and sent a letter to him to that effect.

The Appointment Clerk who attended and was examined, by direction of the Secretary, declined to produce any paper or to speak of the contents of any. Upon the return of the commission, to which the

Secretary's letter above mentioned was attached, the plaintiff took out a *subpoena duces tecum* for the Secretary and the Appointment Clerk to appear at the trial. The Secretary declined to attend, and directed the District Attorney (who had assumed the defence of the case) to state his reasons to the court.

Thereupon the plaintiff moved for a writ of attachment against the Secretary for a contempt in not obeying the subpoena. This the court declined to grant, but advised the plaintiff to apply to the Secretary for a copy of the alleged letter, and, for this purpose, the case was postponed for a few weeks.

Subsequently, the trial being resumed, and the jury sworn, the plaintiff, to lay the foundation for secondary evidence, produced a letter from the Secretary in reply to his application for a copy of the alleged communication which was the cause of action.

The Secretary's letter stated that, at the date of the alleged letter, the defendant was Appraiser of Merchandise, and any communications from him to the Department were official in their nature, confidential and protected from disclosure, and he, the Secretary, was not at liberty to furnish a copy of the same to enable the plaintiff to maintain an action against a late Appraiser, whose defence the Government had assumed. The plaintiff then called as a witness a clerk in the Appraiser's office who had charge of the official letter-copying book in June, 1873, who testified that about that time he wrote, at the dictation of the defendant, a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the removal of the plaintiff from office. The letter was signed by the defendant as Appraiser, and copied in the letter-book. It was not there now; a leaf was missing from the book, probably that containing the letter. Witness said he thought he could state the substance of the letter, and on being asked by the plaintiff to do so, the defendant objected, *first*, because the witness was not sure he could state the whole substance, and *second*, because the letter was a privileged communication, and protected from disclosure on grounds of public policy.

After full argument, the court decided that the witness' recollection was not sufficient, as the jury was entitled to have the whole letter repeated to them, if any, and the part omitted might qualify or explain the part repeated. And further, that the communication was in its nature an official communication, relating to public business, which it was sought to prove by means of a witness whose only knowledge of it was derived from his official employment, which was contrary to public policy and not to be permitted. The plaintiff then sought to prove by his own testimony that he saw the letter in question at the Treasury Department after his removal, by permission of the Secretary, and could state its contents; but further offered to prove by a witness who was at one time a clerk in the Appraiser's office, that while he was such clerk he read a copy of the said letter from the official letter-copy book in the office, and could repeat its contents. The court ruled that neither the sending of such a letter to the Secretary, nor retaining a copy thereof in a letter-book kept in the Appraiser's office, amounted to a *publication* within the meaning of that term as used in the law of libel; that as the communication was official and confidential, written in the discharge of a public duty, it could not be said to be *published* by the defendant, by merely sending it to the officer to whom it was addressed, and if there was no evidence of publication beyond such sending, the plaintiff must fail at the outset of his case, and no evidence of the contents of the alleged libel can be admitted until after proof of technical publication.

The plaintiff not being prepared with such proof, took exceptions to these rulings, and there was a verdict for defendant.

A. H. HOBBS, for the Plaintiff.

A. STIRLING, Jr., (U. S. District Attorney.)

GEORGE C. MAUND and GEORGE H. CHANDLER, for the Defendant.

Recd of the Treasury
31 Jan 1876.

Circular communicating
Opinion of U. S. Circuit
Court, Maryland,
Gardner vs. Anderson.

Communications between
Govt. Officers are Privileged.
Secondary evidence thereof
inadmissible.

Recd 11 Feb 1876.
Hutchins

FRED BLAUER
MFR. OF
GOLD & SILVER
WATCH CASES
122 SO. STATE ST
CHICAGO, ILL

Chicago February 1st 1876

Supt W. J. Mint
Philadelphia Pa

Dear Sir

Enclosed please find
Draft for \$500⁰⁰ for which you will please
send me pure Silver, Please send at your
earliest convenience. and Obliged

Yours Resp
Fred Blauer
1000

181.

Fred. Blauer
Chicago, Ill.
Feb 1/76

Enclosing Bill Ex-
change for \$500. to
buy pure Silver.

Recd Feb 3/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

February 1st, 1876.

Sir:

You will please transmit to this Office without delay a statement showing the items composing your Bullion Fund at the close of business on the 25th ultimo.

This information is desired for the purpose of answering a resolution of the House of Representatives.

Very respectfully
H. R. Lindersman

Director

Hon James Pollock

Fifth Mint of the U.S.
Philadelphia

You must state Amount of Gold Bullion, Silver Bullion, Gold Coin, and Silver Coin respectively, belonging to the United States, on hand 25th ult. H. R. L.

131.
D. W.

Feb. 1/76

Wants Statement of
No. of Reps. of the amt
& items Composing Bul-
-lin Fund as Janu-
-ary 25, 1876.

Rec Feb 2/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

February 1st, 1876.

Sir,

The increase in the compensation of Lewis C. Seidy, Counter in the Cashiers office, General Department of your Mint, from $\$3.00$ to $\$4.00$ per diem, submitted in your communication of the 31st ultimo, is hereby approved to take effect from this date.

Very respectfully,

H. B. Linderman

Hon. Jas. Pollock, ³/₃ Director.
Supt. Phila. Mint. ³/₃

120,
D.W.

Feb. 1/76

Approving increase
of Lewis C. Leidy's
per diem to \$4. per
Feb 1/76.

Recd Feb 2/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

February 2^d, 1876.

Sir;

I send you by this days mail the Blank forms referred to in your letter of yesterday.

Owing to the delay in submitting your requisition it has been impossible to fill the same as soon as would otherwise have been done, a large portion however has been received from the Public Printer, and the complement of the requisition will be forwarded to you soon.

I am in very respectfully

Hon James Pollock,

H. R. Linderman

Superintendent &c

Director

Philadelphia

127.
D. M.

Feb 2/76

Forwarding by
Mail under
Coinage and
Silver deposit melting
blanks

Recd Feb 3/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

Feb. 2^d, 1876.

Sir

Acknowledging your letter of yesterday,
with enclosure from Mr. Barber, relative to
the design of the badge for the Mexican
Veteran Association, you are hereby
instructed to strike immediately 2500
copies of the present design, and that
no alteration will be made. The Secretary
of the Association is anxious to have the
medals by Saturday or Monday next.

Very respectfully

H. R. Sherman

Hon. James Pollock

Supt. Mint. U.S.
Philad^a

Director

D.M.

Feb 2/76

Repeating
Order for 2,500
Mexican War
Badges ^{to be} struck
immediately.
No change will be made.

[Comin's copy filed
therein.]

Rec Feb 2/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

February 2, 1876.

Sir.

Your Requisition for funds to meet the expenses of your Mint during the current month has been approved for the sum of \$2,400. - from the following

Appropriations. viz:

Salaries	1846	\$ 3,400. -
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Wages of Workmen	"	\$1,000. -
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Contingent Expenses	"	\$ 800. -
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Very respectfully,

Hon. Jas. Pollock,

Supt. Phila. Mint.

H. B. Friedman

Director.

D. M.

Feb 2/76

Approving
acquisition of
~~land~~
February, 1876.

Rec Feb 3/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

Feb. 20, 1876.

Sir

Acknowledging Your letter of the 27th ult., I have to say that steps are now being taken to secure a further supply of bullion for coinage at your Mint. In the meantime, and until further instructed, You will confine the subsidiary Silver coinage to Dimes.

Very respectfully

H. R. Linderman

Hon. James Pollock

Supt. Mint of
Philadelphia

Director

D. W.

182.

Feb. 3/76

Steps have been
taken to procure a
further supply of Silver
Bullion - In the mean-
time Silver only to be
coined.

Recd Feb 4/76

Maplewood . Mass.

February 3. 1876

Dear Sir:

I am collecting coins
of the U. S. of different dates, and
am advised by a friend to write
you, as the one who will be most
likely to be able to give me the
following information =

Where can I get a full
list of all the issues of coin
at the Mint, Gold, Silver, copper
& nickel, — and the amount of
each issue, for the whole time
since coining first commenced.
By giving such information
you will greatly oblige
Yours Respectfully,

E. P. Woodward
Maplewood

Middlesex Co. Mass

E. P. Woodward ^{142.}

Maplewood Mass

3 Feb 1876.

Inquiring for ~~list~~ ^{table}
of coinage made
by the U.S. ~

Rec'd Feb 5/76.

Mint of the United States,

COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, Feb 3rd 1876.

Hon. James Pollock
Superintendent
Sir;

Referring to
the Director's letter of 2nd inst, in
reference to filling an order for
2500 of the Mexican Veterans
Associations' Medals, ^{by Saturday or Monday next} I have
the honor to say, that with our
present force of men employed
on Medals, and accommodations
for doing so, we cannot get
out more than fifty (50) of these
Medals in a day. You will
see therefore that we cannot

possibly, furnish the quantity
of these Medals desired under
two months, working steadily
on them, to the exclusion of
all other Medal work.

These Medals have to be
cut out from a Rolled Strip
of Copper first - then Annealed
and struck - annealed again
and again struck, and finally
cut out again. All this
before brazing -

Very Respectfully

Yr. Obedt Servant

A. Landon Howard

Cornel

Two additional Men in this Department^{B.}
would enable us to get these medals out earlier.

A L Snowden

Coiner

3 Feb. 1876.

Cannot make 2500
badges Vet. Mex. War,
under 2 months,
unless force is
increased.

Rec'd 3 Feb 76.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

Feb. 20, 1876.

Sir

Please forward
Statement of Coinage
executed, during the
month of January
1876.

Very respectfully
H. R. Linderman

Director

Hon. James Pollock

Supt. Minty.

Philadelphia

133.
D. W.

Feb 3/76

Wants Comings
Statement for
January 1876.

Recd Feb 4/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

February 4th, 1875.

Sir:

Your letter of the 3^d transmitting certificate of deposits for Profits on Silver Coinage amounting to \$126,660.02 and paying other charges to \$1,175.74 are received.

Very respectfully
H. R. Lumsden

Director

Hon James Pollock
Fifth Mint of the U.S.
Philadelphia

D.M.

137.

Feb. 4/78

Ack'd 6/5 for
Silver profits and
parting charges to
Dec. 31/78.

Rec'd Feb 5/78

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

Feb. 4, 1876.

Sir

The President has
this day designated Prof.
Robert Peter of Lexington, Ky,
as an Assay Commissioner
in the place of Dr. T. S. Bell
of Louisville, Ky, declined.

Very respectfully
H. Linderman

Hon. James Pollock Director
Supt. Mint &c.
Philadelphia

D M

Feb. 4/76

Appt. & Prop. Robert
 Peter, ~~assay~~ of Lexington,
 Ky, assay ~~comd~~ vice
 Dr. J. S. Bell, declined.

Recd Feb. 5/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

February 4, 1876.

Sir,

The transfer of Benjamin Jones from the position of Melter in the Melting and Refining Department of your Mint and appointment as Night Watchman in the General Department at a compensation of \$2.00 per diem, vice Jno. W. Henry, resigned, submitted in your communication of the 3rd inst. is hereby approved to take from this date.

Hon. Jas. Pollock.
Supt. Phila. Mint.

Very respectfully,
H. A. H. H.
Director.

D.M.

140.

Feb 4. 1876

App'g from date,
appointment of Ben-
naiak Jones, as
Night Watchman,
at \$2.85 per diem.

Recd Feb 5/76

Wm Lockhart

42 W. Fayette St.
Baltimore

Personal

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

Feb. 4, 1876.

Dear Sir,

The Secretary of the Treasury requests the employment at your Mint of William Lockhart, of 42 W. Fayette St Baltimore. Mr Lockhart is vouched for as a thoroughly honest and reputable man, employed for some years in a large Jewellers Manufacturing in Balt. and now going out of business. I suggest that you give him a place with the engraver a MTR.

It looks now as if your stock would soon be largely increased, we shall in doubt commence putting out silver coins shortly.

We bought 500,000 of fine silver yesterday in S. F. at 119 7/8 cents per ounce fine, delivered free of charges at your Mint. It will be shipped in

installments as soon as the snow
breakade is removed.

Yours very truly
W. R. Linderman

You will be especially informed
of the silver purchase

The lowest rate the bank
been able to buy in N. York was
121.

141.

D. M.

Feb. 4/76

(Personal)

Messrs. Bristow
Wants a place in
the street for
Messrs. Lockhart,
& Baltimore, Md.

500,000 of silver
bought in D. F. at
119 1/4, delivered.

Recd Feb 5/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

February 4th, 1876.

Sir:

Your letter of the 3^d instant
enclosing statement of old material
sold during the six months ending
December 31st 1875 is received.

Very respectfully

A. R. Anderson

Director

Hon James Pollock
Capt Mintus
Philadelphia

D. M.

Feb. 4/76

Acc't report of
old material sold
for 6 mo. ending Dec 31/76

Rec'd Feb. 5/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

February 7th, 1876.

Sir:

Referring to your letter of the 1st instant in relation to a set of Navy revolvers necessary for the proper guarding of your institution I have to say that my own judgement is that the better plan will be to purchase a dozen, - or as many as may be necessary, - instead of asking for a loan of them; - we can purchase them at the contract price probably, - The matter will be a subject of future communication.

Hon James Pallock,
Superintendent re,
Phila. Pa.

I am Sir very respectfully
H. R. Linderman
Director

W. M.

149.

Feb. 7/76

Better buy navy
revolvers, Can prob-
ably be had at
contract price.

Rec Feb 8/76

The Nevada Bank of San Francisco.
San Francisco, Cal. Feb. 7 1876

To the Superintendent U. S. Mint
Philadelphia

Sir,
We beg to enclose Memorandum of
22 Bars - $\text{Oz } 25020.25$ fine silver shipped to you
this day by W. F. Co Express, amounting to
 $\$32292.39$ and at the rate of $\$1.19\frac{1}{4}$
to $\$29,836.65$

We make this shipment to you on account
of a sale of $\text{Oz } 500000$. to the U. S. Government
for the terms of which we beg to refer to the
Telegram of R. Linderman Quarter U. S. Mint
which runs as follows:

Nevada Bank of San Francisco. - Washington Feb 3. 76

" Your offer to sell and deliver at the
" Phil. mint five hundred thousand ounces
" fine silver Bars at One hundred nineteen
(over)

and One Quarter cents Gold per Ounce
for approximate value to be paid by
Supt. of Philadelphia mint on delivery
final settlement after melt and assay
is accepted - When will you commence
which may note.

In terms thereof we shall expect an
immediate payment of at least 90% of the
stamped value of the Bars, and we will thank
you to deposit the amount to our Credit with
Messrs. Eugene Kelly & Co. New York upon receipt
of the Bars.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
J. B. Masterman.

Mint of the United States,

COINER'S DEPARTMENT,

Philadelphia, February 7th 1876

Hon. James Pollock
Superintendent

Sir;

In compliance with your request, I have examined the report submitted to the Director by Mr. Frederick Eckfeldt in relation to "imperfections frequently noticed in the Trade Dollar", and regret that I cannot concur in the conclusions arrived at.

I also regret that Mr. Eckfeldt did not inform me as to the special object of his inquiry, as I think I could have convinced him, that whilst a superficial glance might lead to the opinion expressed in his report, a more thorough examination would have led to other conclusions.

If the "clogging of the dies with silver" caused by "severe pickling" is the cause of the work on the dies not coming up,

Then when the pickling is uniform the results should be uniform, which is not the case, - as some dies run without clogging for many days, whilst others require to be cleaned every few minutes when running upon the same working of silver; that is planchets from the same metts, and pickled at the same time.

If "pickling" is the cause of the defects, and not the dies, why did we not have the same trouble with the old silver dollar, and why do we not experience the same inconvenience in the subsidiary silver coin, which is pickled in the same strength of acid, and for the same length of time as the Trade Dollar?

It may be said that we do not exert the same force upon say, the half dollars to bring up the work as we do upon the dollars, - but it must be remembered that we do exert as much force upon a given amount of silver - that is there is equal force upon equal diameters of silver. But even this comparison need not be made, as the old silver dollar gives us

a comparison upon equal surfaces, and when coining that piece I have frequently run dies for months without clogging, breaking or defacing - indeed practically I may say the old silver dollar dies never clogged.

When experiments were being made upon the present Trade Dollar, - planchets of 420 grains were struck up upon the old dies as readily as those of a less weight - indeed the increased weight of silver used in the present dollar facilitates the striking of the coin.

The mode of working silver in this Department is the same practically that it has been for very many years. The pickling is the same as it was when I took charge in 1866 - and then it was the same as it had been for twenty years previous - beyond which time I have no means of knowing anything about it. Now is it not plain that if the processes were the same, and particularly the pickling and no bad results arose therefrom in the past, we must look to some other cause for our present trouble?

All the processes and all the appli-

-ances in coining being the same in all the silver coinage with the exception of the Trade Dollar, and all the coinage working satisfactorily but the Trade Dollar, it would seem natural to examine for the cause of its defects in that which constitutes the difference, - namely the dies.

Under the Law authorizing the issue of the Trade Dollar, the devices were to some extent prescribed - It was required that "upon one side there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty" - "and upon the reverse shall be the figure or representation of an eagle" &c &c.

The device approved and adopted, unfortunately brings the deep work on the dies opposite, so that it is almost impossible to get force enough to drive the metal from other parts of the planchet to take the place of that absorbed in the part referred to. As a result this portion of the work is not "brought up" and looks battered and defaced.

A different distribution of the work upon the dies would have, perhaps, avoided this defect -

Yet I must say that if the work on the dies was as shallow as it should be, I think even this original defect would

not be very apparent. A comparison between a Dollar coined before 1873 and our present Trade Dollar, will satisfy any one on this point.

The skill required in making a coin-
-ing die, can only come by long and constant practice, and I am satisfied that working on Medal dies with great relief, is calculated to injure, rather than improve the Engravers capacity for this delicate work.

You will please bear in mind that the Trade Dollar dies are the only dies made by the present Engraver, and are the only ones we have any trouble with.

I dont desire to throw upon his shoulders all the fault - because doubtless the devices have much to do with it, but at the same time, in seeking for causes of defects we must be frank.

The present Trade Dollar die is much improved from what it originally was - but the work on the dies is still too deep. Besides being too deep it is essentially coarse - instead of beveling out from the outer edges of the engraved work, the tendency is the other way. Now you can

very readily see the result - the work being deep, and the bevel being in, - when the metal is forced into the engraved work by great pressure and then forced out, some small particles of the silver are torn off the edges, and that is why at times, the dies are clogged.

If the dies were properly made so as to have an apparent, rather than a real relief and the work beveled out, the effect of a "pickled" or fine silver surface on the planchet, would only be to give a brighter and more beautiful surface to the coined piece.

Occasionally a die is delivered to us which from hardening or some other mechanical cause is not so sharp on the edge of the work, and seems to relieve the coined piece without much difficulty - Such a die I used last week for four days, without its clogging in the least - whilst at the same time I was using a die upon the same silver that would fill up in from five to fifteen minutes.

The next point I would make is, that if the cause of the defect was in the clogging of the dies alone, only

Those pieces from clogged dies would be defective - which is not the case - as I sunk four sets of dies in experimenting a few weeks since, in an endeavor to bring up the work sharp, and without entirely satisfactory results. None of these dies were clogged, and no piece was perfect.

If we had a coining press powerful enough, we could perhaps overcome some of the defects of the dies -

One probable cause of the dies filling up is from the fact that the pressure is not great enough to force the metal into all parts of the work, and thus give a clear bright surface. If each blow filled the work the result would be more satisfactory.

This is, however, only a suggestion as to how original defects in the dies may possibly be overcome by mechanical appliances, but it does not relieve us from the absolute duty of having the dies right in all respects before we begin to use them.

At Carson, I understand, they use cannisters in annealing silver and yet their Trade Dollars are not as well brought

up, as those coined at this Mint, nor indeed will any of their coinage compare with ours. - From this fact and by long experience I am satisfied that the annealing in an open furnace and subsequent pickling has little or nothing to do with the difficulties we experience in the coinage of the Trade Dollars.

First - for the reason, that if this was the cause it would have manifested itself years ago in the old silver dollar, and now in the coinage of the subsidiary silver.

Second - It would uniformly manifest itself in our workings - which is not the case, as planchets from the same working and pickling, will run for days on one set of dies, and only for a few moments on another before filling.

In the work incident to a perfect coinage of the Trade Dollar, we would be greatly assisted by having a coining press of increased power, and I embrace this opportunity of renewing my recommendation as contained in my letter of January 12th in relation to the purchase of a powerful press such as is in use at the Mint in San Francisco.

With such a press and dies as shallow as the old dollar dies, and having the same facility of relieving themselves of the coined pieces, I will guarantee to produce Trade Dollars as perfect as are the dies from which they are struck, or as is the coinage of the subsidiary silver.

I have not discussed the increased expense and loss of time resulting from annealing silver in canisters - reserving that for a future time when it may be requested.

I have the honor to remain
Your Obt. Servant

Quaker Ironing
Coiner

A. S. Snowden
Carson
Feb 7/76

Reply to F. Eckfeldt's
report on the defective
Coinage of Trade
Dollars at Carson.

Recd Feb 7/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

Feb. 7th, 1876.

Sir

You are hereby instructed, as soon as 500 of the badges and cross bars for the Association of Mexican Veterans. are completed, to forward the same with the bill to this Office, and to pursue the same course with each successive 500 Medals and Cross bars, until the order is filled.

Very respectfully

J. R. Linderman

Hon. James Pollock

Supt. Mint of
Philadelphia

Director

D.M.

7 Feb 1876.

Sent badges for
Assoc. Mex. Veterans
in lots of 500, with
bill, as factus made.

Recd 8 Feb 76.

The Nevada Bank ^{of} San Francisco.

To the
San Francisco, Cal. 8th Feb 1876
Superintendent of the US Mint
Philadelphia

Sir:

Referring to our letter of the 7th instant, we
beg to advise having shipped to you this day per
Wells Fargo & Co. Express, on A/c of the sale of 500,000
Oz. fine Silver to the U.S. Government,

Oz. 29.621.95 = \$ 38.235.88

@ $\frac{1}{10}$, 35.324.18, as per Memo
herewith.

As to payment for this shipment, we refer
to our respects of yesterday.

I remain, Sir

yours very respectfully

W. L. Frasier
Cashier

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

February 8, 1876.

Sir,

I have received your Ordinary
Expense Account for the month
of January, 1876.

Very respectfully,

R. C. Preston

Acting Director.

Hon. James Pollock,
Supt. U.S. Mint,
Philadelphia.

322

D. M.

151.

Feb. 8. 1876

Ordj Expense of
for January 1876,
recd

Recd Feb 9/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

February 8th, 1876.

Sir

With the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, I purchased on the 3^d instant from the Nevada Bank of San Francisco, five hundred thousand ^{ounces} (500,000) in fine silver bars at the rate of 1.19 1/4 per ounce fine deliverable at your Mint free of all charges, the approximate value to be paid ~~for~~ by you in gold coin, on delivery final settlement to be made on your Mett and Assay. No Metting Charge will be made.

It is probable that these bars will bear the stamp of the old dollar valuation which being in excess of the purchasing rate must be considered

in the payment of the approximate
value.

Shipment of these bars was to be
commenced on the removal of the
snow blockade and a portion of
the same may be expected to arrive
at an early day.

Very respectfully
H. R. Linderman

Director

Hon James Pollock
Supr Mint of the U.S.
Philadelphia

150.
Dale

Feb 8/76

Has bat 500 ^{ms}
02 ^{bars} ~~Silver~~ ^{bars} ~~the~~
Meranda Bank
A. F. @ 1.19 1/4 + or
to be paid Sept in
Gold.
No melting
change to be made.

Recd Feb. 9/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

February 8, 1876.

Sir,

The appointment of Mr. Wm. Lockhart as Helper in the Melter ^{and} Refiner's Department of your Mint at a compensation of \$3.⁰⁰ pr. diem, submitted in your communication of the 4th inst. is hereby approved to take effect from the 15th inst. vice B. Jones. transferred.

Very respectfully,

Hon. Jas. Pollock, R. C. Weston
Supt. Phila. Mint. ~~Acting~~ Director.

152.
D.W.
Feb. 8/76

Approving app't
of Wm Lockhart
Keeper in Gt. L.
malty room @ £3.
per diem from 15th
February 1776.

Recd Feb 9/76

The Nevada Bank ^{of} San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal. 9th Feb. 4 1876

To the
Superintendent of the U.S. Mint
Philadelphia

Sir:

Referring to our previous advices, we
now beg to notify that we have today shipped
to you per Wells Fargo & Co Express on A/c of
the sale of 500000 Oz. fine silver to the U.S.
Government

Oz: 28.703.55 — \$37.036.05

@ 119 1/4 \$34.228.98, as per

Memo: herewith

As to payment for this shipment
we refer to our respects of the 4th instant
I remain Sir

yours very respectfully

W. H. Crocker
Cashier

500000

Nevada Bank
P.F.

9 Feb. 1876.

Trw. 25 Bars Fine
Silver, $\frac{1}{2}$ purchase
500,000. oz.

Oz. 28,703 $\frac{55}{100}$

[Signature]

Recd 17 Feb 1876.
probably

the amount of the purchase of the silver bars is \$28,703.55

Oct 4. 1875 = \$28,703.55

Oct 4. 1875 = \$28,703.55

the amount

the amount of the purchase of the silver bars is \$28,703.55

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the amount

the amount

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the amount

the amount of the purchase of the silver bars is \$28,703.55

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

February 11, 1876.

Sir,

I have this day referred
to the Accounting Officers of the
Department for adjustment your
Ordinary Expense Account for
the month of January 1876.

Very respectfully,

R. C. Preston

Acting Director.

Hon. Jas. Pollock.
Supt. U. S. Mint. 3
Phila. Pa. 2

D.M.

158.

Feb. 11/76

Up advy expenses
for January 1762
- paid to account
officer

Recd Feb 12/76

Custom House, Rochester, N. Y.,

Collector's Office, May 11th, 1876.

Sir

This is to certify that I have received
Certificate of Receipt No 42 Dated May
4th 76. from Asst US Treasurer Philadelphia
for \$153⁵¹/₁₀₀ gold coin. The net proceeds
of \$155⁵⁰/₁₀₀ light gold coin. forwarded to the
US Mint. Jan 29th 1876 for recoinage

Yours very respectfully
L. M. Cutrona

Collected

James Pollock Esq
Supt. US Mint
Philadelphia
Pa

Custom House, Collector's Office,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.,

Feb. 11, 1878

R. B. Carter
Collector.

Adm recd of
L.P. for \$153.51
proceeds auction
light red coin.

No. of Enclosures, —

Recd Feb 14/78

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

February 12th, 1876.

Sir:

Your letter of the 11th instant enclosing certificate of deposit for \$25,000 on account of Minor Coinage Profits is received.

Very respectfully
R. C. Preston
Acting Director

Hon James Pollock
Supt Mint of the US
Philadelphia

Note

Feb 12/76

Ask^g rest of CD
In \$25,000. or 9%
Minor Cairage profits.

Recd Feb 14/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

February 12th, 1876.

Sir:

I have this day requested the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the transfer of \$123,745.80 payable in 102,269.27 of fine silver and of \$169,678.77 payable in 152,877.53 of standard silver to be made from the bullion fund of the U.S. Assay Office at New York to that of your Mint.

Very respectfully

R. E. Preston

Acting Director

Hon James Pollock
Fifth Mint of the U.S.
Philadelphia

D. W.

Feb 12/76

102,269.27 oz fine
 + 152,877.53 std
 Silver to be transferred
 to the B. R. of the Mint
 from N.Y. assay office

Recd Feb 14/76

No. 198

MEMORANDUM of GOLD BULLION deposited at the MINT of the UNITED STATES

at Philadelphia, the 21st day of February 1876, by G. C. Thompson

NOTE.—This Memorandum is for the information of the Depositor, and is of no other Value.

DESCRIPTION OF BULLION	WEIGHT				FINENESS 1,000th	VALUE OF THE GOLD		SILVER PARTED FROM THE GOLD			DEDUCTIONS For Parting, Coinage and Fine Bars		NET VALUE	
	BEFORE MELTING		AFTER MELTING			Dollars	Cts.	FINENESS 1,000th.	Value		Dollars	Cts.	Dollars	Cts.
	Ounces	Dec.	Ounces	Dec.					Dollars	Cts.				
Bar Mint Denver	16	26	16	26	798 1/2	268	39	196	3	64	1	18	270	85

I Certify that the net amount of the above Deposit is Two hundred and Seventy 85 Dollars.

Payable at the Mint, only on presentation of the receipt of a corresponding date and number heretofore issued.

Gold Coin \$ 270.85
 Gold Bars \$
 Silver Coin \$
 Silver Bars \$

JAMES POLLOCK,
Superintendent of the Mint.

By

O. B. Jones

The Mint of the United States at Denver.

OFFICE OF THE ASSAYER IN CHARGE.

Denver, Colorado, Feb. 14th 1876

Sir,

I have this day forwarded to your address, by express, one unparted gold bar, gross value \$272⁶², being charges on bullion deposits at this Mint for quarter ending Dec. 31st 1875, and would respectfully request that the same be converted into coin and the proceeds deposited, in my name, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

Please transmit the original and duplicate receipts to the Director of the Mint and the triplicate to this office.

Very Respectfully

John D. Schinner

Assayer in Charge.

To Hon.

James Pollock

Sup. U. S. Mint Phila-

188.
The Mint of the United States,

AT DENVER,

Feb. 14, 1876.

JACOB F. L. SCHIRMER,

Assayer in Charge.

Subject. *Forwarded for*
deposit & Coinage
Gold Bar \$272.62

[G/S mailed Feb 26.76]
Net \$270.85

No. of Enclosures, —

Recd Feb 19/76

Centre Star Lauderdale Co., Fla

Feb 14th 1876

To the Director U S Mint
Philadelphia Pa

We herewith transmit
to you by Express some Specimens of
Ores which we desire you to test or
assay and let us know their respec-
tive values. Please answer by numbers
and give us their value against each
number, we will procure other Spec-
imens from this neighborhood and
send them to you at an early day
No 1 dug out 10 feet beneath the surface
No 2 & 3 from the surface but from different points
No 4 found on the surface and No 5 was taken
from a mound but a vein of this metal
is known to exist in the neighborhood
of the mound, Please answer at your
earliest convenience and oblige yours

Sincerely

A. F. Blair

President

A. J. Williams

Centre Star Lauderdale Co., Ala
Feb 14th 1876

To the Director U S Mint
Philadelphia Pa

We herewith transmit
to you by Express same Specimens of
Ores which we desire you to test or
assay and let us know their respec-
tive values. Please answer by numbers
and give us their value against each
number, we will procure other Spec-
imens from this neighborhood and
send them to you at an early day
No 1 dug out 10 feet beneath the surface

No 2 & 3 from the surface but from different points
No 4 found on the surface and No 5 was taken
from a mound but a vein of this metal
is known to exist in the neighborhood
of the mound, Please answer at your
earliest convenience and oblige yours

Sincerely A. F. Blair

A. F. Williams

President

See North Alabama Mining
Centre Star Ala and Manufacturing Company,
Please direct your answer to me at - Brownsboro.
Madison Ala
Ala

A. Y. Blain^{202.}

Brownboro

Ma

Feb'y 14. 1876

Sending samples
of ore for test-
ing.

Rec'd Feb'y 25. 76

OFFICE OF
U. S. Assistant Treasurer,

New York, Feb 15. , 1876.

Sir:

I have to advise you, that if necessary, we can find room for say \$100,000 silver coin in addition to what has already been forwarded. The additional space we can offer is small, but in the absence of adequate vault accommodations elsewhere, it may be an object to utilize it.

Yours

James Pollock
Supt
Director of the Mint

Very respectfully

Wm. H. Hunt

Asst. T. U. S.

167.

Office of U. S. Assistant Treasurer,
NEW YORK,

Feb 15. 1876.

Thos. Killhouse
Ass't Treasurer.

Can receive & store
an additional
\$100,000. in Sub-
sidary Silver
Coin.

No. of Enclosures

Rec'd Feb 16/76

The Nevada Bank ^{of} San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal. 16th Feb^y 1876

To the
Superintendent
of the United States Mint, Phila^a
Sirs:

We beg to advise that we have
today forwarded, per Wells Fargo & Co Ex-
press, for delivery to you, 31 Bars fine Silver
as per specification herewith
Oz: 35,882.90 = \$46,313

@ 119¹/₄ = 42,790.36 —

on account of the sale of 500,000 Ozs. by
this Bank to the Government.

Referring to our previous respects
for the conditions as to payment
I remain Sirs:

yours very respectfully
for M. H. Masten
J. F. W. Cashier

I 704.

196.

Nevada Bank
S.F.

16 Feb. 1876.

Forw. \$1 Baus Fine
Silver $\frac{1}{2}$ Purchase
of 500,000.

Qz. 35, 882 $\frac{90}{7}$

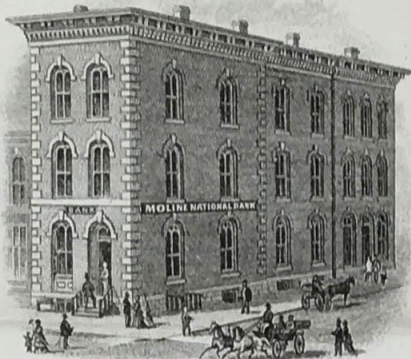
Rec'd 24 Feb 1876.
probably

S. W. Wheelock, Pres.

Porter Skinner, Vice Pres.

C. W. Liddell, Cash.

C. F. Hemmaway, Asst. Cash.



Western B. & A. Engraving Co. Chicago.

THE MOLINE NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL \$100,000.

Moline, Ill. Feb. 16th 1876.

J. S. Follock, Sir.

Philadelphia Pa.

Dear Sir:

We have received your draft of \$100 sent you on the 3rd inst. which purported to be \$100 in Nickels but which we find on counting to be 90¢ short.

Very Resp.

C. F. Hemmaway

There is no way that a mistake of that kind can occur at the Mint. The coin is counted on a stand in presence of two or three persons & put into bags. The bags are then delivered to the Cashier & by him delivered to the Express Agents, whose assistants in his presence put them into bags which are sealed in the spot. The coin must be in the count at the Bank.

Geo. Thompson Express Agent

I have no doubt that the coin left here all right.

866

184.
C. F. Hemenway Esq
Moline Ill.
Feb 11/76

Complains lot of
wickets 90 of ~~the~~
shot.

Memoranda of
Geo C Thompson
Agt Adams Express
Wm Cobb
Cashier
endorsed hereon. Coin
left all right.

Recd Feb 19/76

The Nevada Bank San Francisco.
San Francisco, Cal. 14th Feb. 1876

To the
Superintendent
of the U.S. Mint Philadelphia
Sir:

Referring to our previous respects
we now beg to notify that we ship you to day,
on account of the sale of 500,000 Ozs fine
Silver by this bank to the U.S. Government,
per Wells Fargo & Co Express

Oz: 35,650.65 = \$45,999.85

@ 119 1/4 \$42,513.40.

Payment for this parcel will follow the
course of previous shipments.

I remain, Sir

yours very respectfully

J. H. Masters
Cashier

Please find Specification here with

197.

P. 7.

17 Feb 1876.

Forw^d \$1 Baro Fine
Silver ^{or} purchase
of ^{or} 500,000.

Oz, 35.650 $\frac{65}{100}$

Recd 24 Feb '76.
probably.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

February 16th, 1876.

Sir;

The Nevada Bank of San Francisco request that payment for the 500,000 ounces silver purchased and now in course of delivery at your Mint be made by checks on the Assistant Treasurer of the U. States at New York, payable to the order of their correspondents Messrs Eugene Kelly & Co, N.Y. and in order to enable you to comply with the request I have this day requested the Secretary of the Treasury to cause your bullion fund to be increased by a transfer of five hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$550,000) in gold coin, and that the amount be placed to your credit with the Assistant Treasurer of the U. S. at New York.

The transfer will be made to day, and

the amount subject to your check on and
after the 17th instant.

Very respectfully
A. Reundersman

Director

Hon James Pollock
Surp^r Wm of the U.S.
Philadelphia

D. W.

169.

Feb 16/76

\$550,000. Gold Coin
added to the United States
Fund, & placed to Dept's
Credit with the Assn Recs,
N.Y. to be drawn against
to pay for 500,000 oz.
Pure Silver purchased
of the Nevada Bank
of San Francisco.

Rec Feb 17/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

Feb'y. 16, 1876.

Sir,

I have received the
Official Oath of Wm. Lockhart
Helper in the Melter & Refiner's
Department of your Mint.

Very respectfully.

W. H. Underman

Director.

Hon. James Pollock.
Supt. U.S. Mint. 3
Philadelphia. 3

D.M.

170.

Feb. 16/76

Dalt. of Wm Lockhart
Mellor, M + R, depts
Arch

Recd Feb 17/76

U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1876 / FEBRUARY

U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1876/FEBRUARY (CONT.)

YAP
Hull

Mint of the United States,

COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, Feb 7 1876.

Hon James Pollock,
Superintendent.

Sir;

The cost attending the manufacture of the Grand Army of the Republic Medals, in labor and metal employed, amounts to thirteen (13) cents a medal. This includes both Star and Eagle. The Mint would be fully and handsomely paid by charging for these medals, say twenty (20) Cents a piece.

Very Respectfully Yours

A. L. Menden
Coiner

A. L. Snowden,
baird.

Feb 7. 1876.

back of stri-
king Grand Army
of the Republic
medals.

Rec'd 7 Feb. 76.

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, Feb^y 1876

Hon James Pollock,
Sir.

I have read the remark on the Mexican Badge, you favored me with, and can see therefrom that the Gentleman, and myself, have had different ideas of what was required from the first, as being requisite for a Badge to be worn by the Mexican Volunteers.

I know as the letter implies that for important pictures, each article to be correct, must be copied from nature or the existing thing, and that many Artists have to purchase costume of the period, furniture of the same date, living models of the same nationality, &c &c., which when paid for often costs him more than he ever obtains for his painting, but I did not expect that the same approach to correctness was to be looked for in a Badge to be worn on the breast, or I should certainly have required the aids the letter names, that is, an explanation of all the nautical points of a ship, and even a conference with Admiral Stanley of Georgetown is suggested. Then drawings of Cannon from the Ordnance Office, ^{see note} Then the Botanical correctness of the Cactus Plant, and the Mayague Shrub, all these things involve the

necessity of having the things named before you.. in short the Gentleman
without meaning or has fallen into a hypocritical mood. and the same
class of examination. would condemn almost, many all the roses of
art of the same minute size. look at our best battle medals.
Washington before Boston for instance, why there is not a single Cannon
Ball that would fit the muzzle of the gun. The last sentence
explains in the letter where I mistook the object. I thought of
a new executed copy of a wood cut, ^{as the} cover of a pamphlet, sent me,
as a badge. The Gentleman thought of "a minutely correct
work of Art. which for fineness of execution should be capable
of preservation as long as the republic exists, and equal to a
genuine coin of the Roman Empire under Adrian..."

I make these remarks simply to show that the criticisms
sent, require more than I can carry out without further material
and that I made a copy of the wood cut sent me. while the Cannon
and the ship, are both different from the drawings now sent.
I wish only to add, that the die was shown to certain Gentlemen
who called here. before it was hardened. when some of the things
named could have been done. ~~in particular~~ the greater depth
or boldness, but they said harden the dies and be ready to strike the
barges. The thinness of the white metal pattern spoken of
was for the convenience of transit by mail. the medals would be

of any thickness required. I can only now very respectfully
place my skill (such as it is), at your disposal either
to soften the present die, and alter as far as we can to meet
the wishes of the Gentleman writing, or to begin again with another.

I am Sir

Yours Respectfully Yours

Wm Barber Engraver

152.
Print of the United States.
Wm Barber
Engraver
Philadelphia, Oct. 2, 1876

~~None of the above~~
Subject, Reply to invitation
of St. Anthony's
Catholic, on the
engraved design
for a badge to
the American Volume
-teen.

Dec 27 1876

P. S.
* I would remark that the cannon on my badge and on the wood
cut is more like the cannon of that period, while the drawing
sent is a modern piece of ordnance, and is would be an anachronism
to so represent it.

Mint of the United States,

AT PHILADELPHIA.

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

3rd January. 1876

Hon. James Pollock
Superintendent,

Sir,

While I believe that a primary cause of difficulty in working our Bronze metal into coin is an excess of the Old Copper Cent metal, which I have since diminished, yet it is not the less certain that a large proportion of the difficulty of cleaning the Bronze blanks is caused by an irregular heating in the Iron boxes, prior to cleaning; so that, while a few of them clean readily by dipping in acid, many require much dipping or repeated dipping to clean them, and others again will not clean at all. I think that this conclusion is safely drawn from the following:

1. The Clippings from these Bronze cents require but a single dip in acid to clean them well,
2. Of a lot of Blanks sent up this morning after annealing, to be cleaned, about 100 of those burned

black by annealing were selected, and the same number of those least burned. As nearly as the eye could estimate, about 10 pr. ct. were very black, & 20 pr. ct. very little burned; the rest were intermediate; but the greater part were plainly too highly heated. The two lots of 100 each were treated exactly alike, and at the same time, & the results of their cleaning are laid before you, from which the conclusion seems to me inevitable, that the black or highly heated blanks are the main source of the "stained and discolored blanks" of which the Coiner has lately complained.

Very truly yours

J. C. Booth

M & R

130.

Mint of the United States.
James C. Booth
M & H.
Philadelphia, Feb. 3. 1876

No. of Papers,

Subject, Stained and
discolored 1 &
blanks, ^{partly} caused
by burning.

Recd Feb 3/76

 Philadelphia Feb 2/76
Professor James. C. Booth of
The United States Mint

Dear Sir

Please except this as
my resignation as night watch
man in the refining department
of the U. S. mint with my
best wishes for your welfare
in this world and the world
to come

Yours Respectfully

John W. Ferry
February 2/76

2.85

James W Henry
Night Watchman
M & R Dept.
2 Feb 1876.

Tendering
resignation

Recd 2 Feb 1876.

Mint of the United States,

AT PHILADELPHIA.

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

H.th Feb. 9 1876

Hon. James Pollock,
Superintendent.

Sir,

I find that the complaints of four men in the Deposit Room are well founded, and that the Water-Closet of the Assay Department leaks offensively, & slobbers down the wall near the Door of the Deposit room, both inside the Room, and in the general Passage outside the Room. Will you please instruct the Plumbers to repair the defect.

Respectfully yours
J. H. Booth
M & R

135.
J C Booth

M & R

4 Feb 1876.

Complaining of bad
condition of W. O.,
Assay Dept.

Rec'd 4 Feb 76.

Mint of the United States,

AT PHILADELPHIA.

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

4th Feb. 1876

Hon. James Pollock
Superintendent
Sir,

We are in want of
Tin for Bronze coin, and need about
500 lbs for present use & for a few
months to come.

As the demand is urgent for the coin
I recommend purchasing some tin from
Trotter on acct. whether ordinary or
minor coinage

Respectfully yours
J. C. Booth

MTR

J. C. Booth
M & R
4 Feb 1876.

Recommending
purchase of 500.
lbs Tin for minor
Coinage.

Rec'd 4 Feb 76.

Mint of the United States,

AT PHILADELPHIA.

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

9th February 1876.

Hon. James Pollock
Superintendent

Sir
Please find herewith my Report for January of the daily meltings and wastages and of the number of melts made and those condemned, both in Gold and Silver.

The report on Gold is in every respect satisfactory.

The results of Silver Melting for January are tabulated, being thrown into three groups, viz, for the beginning, middle and end of the month, in order to illustrate some points of consequence, which I proceed to develop.

The table of Dross-Melts shows that, of the 284 melts of Silver for the month 21, or 7 1/2%, were condemned by the Assayer, as being too far below the Dross Standard of .899.

The cause of condemnation I have traced unmistakably to the difference between the assays in N. Y. and Philadelphia.

When we receive and work into standard metal, fine silver from the N. Y. Assay Office (i.e. silver over .975 fine) there is scarcely ever a serious difference between the two assays made in N. Y. and Philadelphia, of the fine silver bars and scarcely a single melt of standard ingots is then condemned. But when we receive from the Assay Office N. Y., so-called standard Dicks or bars (about .900 fine) or so-called sterling silver (.919 @ .925 fine) we find that the assays of the two offices differ frequently from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 thousandths (.000,5 to .003.)

So exact is our work in making standard metal when the assays agree, or when we are working our own silver, that a condemnation of an ingot-melt astonishes us. But when we make our calculations

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia,

187

No. of Papers,

Subject,

on the varying assays we cannot be certain of our result, because we cannot possibly know which was the correct assay, or rather, which assay represented the 4,500. oz. of the N.Y. melt; for I have no doubt that each assay was correct, but that the pieces of metal assayed did not represent the whole mass, in the one or the other assay. If we make up our calculations from, say, our own assay of .923, while .920 (the N.Y. assay) really represented the mass, then, from the usual accuracy of our work, we would put in more copper to reduce .923 to .900, than to reduce only .920, so that the ingots would be reported at about .897 and of course condemned.

The following table will show more clearly the consequences of the differences of assays; in which I exhibit the dates of the delivery of ingots, — the

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia,

187

No. of Papers,

Subject,

assays of the bars from which they were made, both in the Assay Office, N.Y., and the Mint at Philadelphia, — the difference between the two assays, expressed in thousandths, — the number of melts of ingots made, and the numbers passed and condemned, with their several finenesses. I have given the average assays, each line representing about 18,000 oz. of Silver.

Effect of Difference in Assay of the Same Bullion.

Date of Delivery of Ingots	Assay of N.Y. Piss or Fine Silver.		Difference of Assay.	Number of Melts Made,	
	N.Y.	Phila.		Passed.	Condemned
Jan 3	.920 $\frac{1}{2}$	.921 $\frac{1}{2}$	.001	12 @ .898 $\frac{66}{100}$	0
5	.920 $\frac{7}{8}$	.922	.001 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 @ .898 $\frac{33}{100}$	5 @ .897 $\frac{66}{100}$
7	.914 $\frac{7}{8}$	.916 $\frac{7}{8}$	.001 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 @ .898	2 @ .896 $\frac{75}{100}$
13	.908 $\frac{5}{8}$	.910 $\frac{3}{4}$	.002 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 @ .898 $\frac{41}{100}$	9 @ .897 $\frac{50}{100}$
"	.997 $\frac{1}{4}$	.998	.000 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 @ .899	0
19	.920 $\frac{7}{8}$	.921 $\frac{1}{8}$	.000 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 @ .898 $\frac{80}{100}$	0

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia,

187

No. of Papers,

Subject,

You will please observe that until the 19th Jan. we made up our melts by the Philadelphia assay, after which we made up by an average of the two assays.

On the 3rd Jan., where the assays differed by one thousandth (.001) no ingots were condemned, nor on the 13th, and 19th, where there was less than 1 thousandth difference, but in each case the ingots approached .899 (the true standard) in proportion as the two assays of the pig-metal approximated. In the above assays, those of Philadelphia exceed; but sometimes the N.Y. exceed. The melts of the 19th, made up on an average of the two assays, are nearly correct; and all we have since made in the same manner, are nearly true standard.

It follows from the above—
1. That the M. & R. cannot be

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia,

187

No. of Papers,

Subject,

held responsible for condemnation of ingots where the assays differ;

2, that the difference of assays shows the difficulty of determining accurately the true standard of a mass of silver and the difference in fineness of different parts of the same mass;

3, that to render a mass of silver more uniform in fineness, it should be frequently stirred during casting, to prevent segregation;

4, that under the agreement to receive the N.Y. Assay Office Bullion at their weight and assay, disagreement and difficulty can only be avoided by sending to the Mint exclusively Fine Silver.

By reference to the table of Silver Melting, you will observe that during the first half of the month,

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia,

187

No. of Papers,

Subject,

while we calculated by our Philadelphia assay, 19 melts were condemned; but that during the last half, when we worked by the average of the two assays, only 2 melts were condemned (on the 29th. inst.) and in them the Copper alloy was accidentally interchanged.

The heavy wastages in the first third of the month are due to the large number of melts condemned, so that the wastage, being calculated to the number of melts passed, appears to increase greatly. The disagreement in assays is therefore the chief cause of the heavy wastage in the first third of the month.

Another point of serious consequence developed by a critical study of the melting in January is, the difficulty of coining Silver Bullion partly refined. & Silver Bullion refined to

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Philadelphia,

187

No. of Papers,

Subject

so-called sterling of .920 @ .925, or to U.S. standard of about .900, consisted only of Silver and Copper, there would be no difficulty in rolling, cutting and striking it; but by not removing all, or nearly all, the Copper, there is always left at the same time an appreciable amount of other metal, which unfits the bullion for coinage.

The greater part of the metal used in the first third of January was the N.Y. Assay Office Silver of the fineness about .900 to .925. The Coiner complained that the ingots blistered excessively by annealing and rolling, and there is no doubt that the effect was mainly due to the presence of small quantities of lead, &c., and certainly not to the Silver and Copper. Where fine Silver had been used, there was no complaint, and the Copper which we put in was Pope & Cole's Baltimore

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia,

187

No. of Papers,

Subject,

Copper, probably unsurpassed by any other in the world. Finding that the only method of avoiding blistering in the ingots was a high temperature of casting, I had them so cast during the last third of January. While this satisfied the Coiners, the result was disastrous to my accounts, for the excessive wastage in this part of the month is due to volatilization through the high heat employed. After ascertaining that this loss to the government was due to the excessive heat at casting I ordered its cessation.

The inference is unavoidable, that hereafter only fine silver should be sent to the Mint for coinage, in order to make ingots suitable for coinage, without detriment to the interests of the U.S. government. There is no good reason why such

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia,

187

No. of Papers,

Subject,

Silver should not be refined, all of it, above .995; for if there be any difficulty in refining it above .995, it is due, not to copper, but to some other baser metal, which should therefore be removed.

I have been dull in this discussion in order that you may have a reasonable explanation of the condemnation of melts and of the wastage for January, and in order that you may see the real necessity, on every ground, for sending to the Mint for coinage, exclusively fine Silver Bullion, say above .995.

As to Bullion to be refined by ourselves, I can only repeat what I have often stated, that I am all ready to refine Unparted Bullion at the rate of \$500,000. per month, and more if required, at as low a rate, and with as

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia,

187

No. of Papers,

Subject,

little loss, as any branch of the
U.S. Mint.

Respectfully Yours
Jas C Booth

M & R.

153.
Jas. C. Booth, M.A.
Min. of the United States.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9. 1876

~~Dear Sir,~~

Subject. Explaining &
analyzing Gold &
Silver melting for
January, 1876.

Wants fine
Silver only, from
N.Y. Assay Office.

Recd Feb 9/76

Mint of the United States,

COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, Feb'y 12th 1876.

Hon. James Pollock

Lupt.

Dear Sir;

The appointments asked for are recommended by Dr. Linderman and others in the case of Hotz, and by Col. Mann and Mr. Muddell in the case of Leonard.

These latter gentlemen inform me that you were favorable to the appointment they ask.

I am

Very Truly Yours

London Muddell

Coiner

A. L. Snowden
Coiner
Feb 12/76

Explaining nomi-
-nation of Mess
Stoltz & Leonard
as Cutters in the
Coiner's dept.

Recd Feb 12/76

United States Mint, Philadelphia, Penn.,

ASSAY DEPARTMENT,

July 12, 1876.

Hon. James Pollock

Dear Sir,

In regard to the request of Mr. Fitch, to analyse a supposed ore of nickel, I have to say that all such ores are properly and chiefly ores of iron, containing nickel and cobalt in small percentage. The analysis is tedious and expensive, and quite different from the assay of nickel coins. It is quite out of our line of work, and I have requested Messrs Booth & Ganett to take it in hand. They have

agreed to do so, but of course
it will be expected that
the ~~usual~~ ^{proper} compensation shall
be made; which Mr. Fitch
expressly agrees to, in his letter.

They will report the result
to you.

Very respectfully
Wm E DuBois
Assayer

Please send this to the Director,
who has the matter in hand.

157.
Mr E. Du Bois
Assayer.
Feb 12. 1876.

In regard to
assay of ore from
Mr. Yitch supposed
to be nickel.

Filed herein Mr
Yitch's Letter.

By G's analysis
forwarded Mch 28/76.

Recd Feb 12 1876

Mint of the United States,

AT PHILADELPHIA.

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

18th Feb'y. 1876

Hon. James Pollock,

Superintendent,

Sir,

The unabated demand for the Cent Bronze coin has exhausted the 10,000 lbs. of copper recently purchased, together with our stock of Zinc and Tin. From the large and steady demand for the Cent coin, & the cost of advertising for Proposals to supply the metals, & the frequent inconvenience of waiting for supplies, I recommend that we should procure from ^{20,000} 30,000 lbs. copper to twice that amount, — about ^{25,000} 35,000 ~~Lbs~~ Zinc and ¹⁰⁰⁰ 2000 lbs. Tin; — in all cases the best quality, which alone guarantees good metal for coinage. Of zinc the best is the Lehigh Spelter, & that made by the Passaic Co. of N. Jersey. The best copper, combined with moderate price, that we have ever used is that made by Pope, Cole, & Co., Baltimore.

The best Tin we have procured from Mess. N.
Trotter, & Co. of this City.

Respectfully yours

J. A. C. Booth

m & R

175.
Jas. C. Booth
Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, Feb 18. 1876

~~No. of Papers.~~

Subject,

Wants
30000 lbs Copper
3500 " Zinc
2000 " Tin
for minor Coinage.

Reduced to

20000 lbs Copper
2500 " Zinc
1000 " Tin.

Recd Feb 18/76

Mint of the United States,

~~CHIEF~~ COINER'S DEPARTMENT,

Philadelphia, Febry 24th 1876.

Hon. James Bellock
Superintendent.

Sir;

I have the honor to report the following absences with leave, during the past month, to wit:-

E. L. Giller, $\frac{1}{4}$ hour. M. H. Almond, E. R. Perkins, W. H. Barnes, and H. E. Rulon, each $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. K. V. Duntun $\frac{3}{8}$ of an hour. ^{S. M. Martin $\frac{1}{8}$ hour} K. Gibbon, E. E. McAllister, J. W. Ackley, and J. H. Diefenderfer each $\frac{3}{4}$ hour. E. Jaggart, M. J. Peckman, D. Moore, J. F. Weyser, Geo. Haurell, and B. Peale each 1 hour. L. Kretschmar $1\frac{1}{4}$ hour. M. Bailey, J. H. Wilson, W. Vanderbeeken, J. G. Thorp, C. Gillingham and W. B. Wunder each $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. E. Henofa $1\frac{3}{4}$ hour. L. C. Kohler, ~~2~~ E. A. Shuman each $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours. E. S. Milligan, and M. Willey each $2\frac{3}{4}$. A. Longstreth 3 hours. M. W. Chambers 3 hours. M. E. Shuman $3\frac{1}{8}$ hours. E. Biddle D. K. Hartzel $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours. M. E. Jaumez 4 hours. F. Scheidt 5 hours. A. L. Bmsall $5\frac{1}{4}$ hours. M. J. Harbison 6 hours. and B. J. Buckman $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Very Respectfully, Ch. Obs. Servant

A. Loudon Snowden,

Coiner R.

195.

A. L. Snowden

Owner

24 Feb 1876.

Reporting absences
of employe's during
past month.

Rec'd 24 Feb '76.

Mint of the United States,

AT PHILADELPHIA.

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

29th Feb'y - 1876

Hon. James Pollock
Superintendent,
Sir,

Finding that the inferior zinc purchased for reducing the chloride of silver, did not fully suit our purpose, because it fouled the silver and gold refined or worked with it with embrittling metals, I exchanged 1508 lbs. of it for the same weight of Spear & Richards Refined spelter. I proposed returning the balance of about 2300 lbs. to Mess. Manning & Squire, from whom it was purchased, asking them to send us in exchange the equivalent quantity of their best spelter.

Respectfully yours
J. C. Booth
m & r

J. A. Booth
M. & R.

29 Feb. 1876.

Stating disposition
made of Zinc found
unsuitable for refining,
about 3800 lbs.

Recd 29 Feb. 76.

Hon. Jas. Pollock.

Supt. U. S. Mint at Philada.

Sir.

I
herewith tender you my resignation as an
employee in the adjusting room of the
U. S. Mint, with many thanks for your
kindness and courtesy towards me, while
occupying a position under you. I remain
with sincere regard.

Respectfully.

M. Louisa Kretschmar.

February 29th 1876.

216.

M. Laura Kretschmar
Comis. Dept -
29 Feb 1876.

Tendering resignation
(to take effect Mch.
1st.)

Rec'd 29 Feb. 76.
Rec'd Mch 1/76

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, Feby 17th 1876

Hon James Pollock
Sir

I have examined the report of Mr F. Eckfeldt, on the difficulties of bringing up a full impression on the Trade Dollar.

He states that "The Engraver attributes this to insufficient power in the press to bring up all the details in relief." His argument is that the claw being opposite the highest relief of the bust, a greater portion of metal is required at this point, than ^{can} be brought up by a single blow of the press now in use."

This is quoting me correctly as far as it goes, but was meant only to show the cause of the deficiency always occurring on the same place, viz. on the bust.

bust of liberty on one side, and the thigh
of the Eagle on the other, but it is obvious
that a greater malleability on the part
of the silver is equal to a greater force on
the part of the press, and as I was able
to show Mr Eckfeldt, some 24 pieces bought
casually at a brokers all sharp and
well struck, and as he says certain
runs of Silver bars produce better coin
than others, it certainly forces the conclusion
that it is in the condition of the silver
and its subsequent treatment of dipping,
pickling &c that the remedy is to be
sought for. Still ^{as} it is probably
difficult to obtain the runs of silver
equally ductile at all times, and to
remove every portion of blame from the
dies. I have, not exactly as Mr Eckfeldt
states it, "reduced the relief of the Master
hubs on the claw and bust to extreme
limits, but I have made new Master
hubs for that purpose, retaining the
originals perfect. and while I have
certainly

certainly reduced the difficulty of obtaining perfect impression. I have carefully avoided any distortion of the figure. Mr C. is mistaken in saying the figure is a threefourth face, it is profile and in no way injured.

I have only to add that I am having made two pairs of dies from the reduced hubs named, and I know they will "Come up" more readily than before and I think you will say without in any degree impairing their effect.

I am Sir

Very Respectfully Yours

Jr. Barber

Engraver.

Wm Barber 171.

~~Wm E. DuBois~~ Engraver

~~Assayer~~

Feb. 17/76

Relative to the
Defective Coinage
of Trade Dollars, and
alleged defective
dis. at Carson.

Recd Feb 17/76

Mint of the United States, at Philadelphia,

Assay Department.

Hon: James Pollock,
Superintendent &c. &c.

Sir

Being asked for an opinion in regard to an imperfection in the striking of the Trade Dollar, I must offer it with some hesitation, as the matter is out of my line of operation.

It appears to me, the very fact that the Engraver is obliged to pick out the accumulations of silver from certain depressions in the dies, is a proof that it comes from a spongy surface of the planchet, made so in bleaching or pickling. Consequently, a lighter pickling may tend to remove the imperfection. And let me say, it would have another desirable result, in preventing that increase of fineness which unpleasantly shows itself at the Annual Assay.

I must further say, that as this difficulty seems to occur only in the coinage of ^{the} Trade Dollar, the extra large size of that coin requires a very powerful pressure, the effect of which may be to detach the fine-silver surface; while the gentler stroke of the smaller presses would produce no such effect.

Very Respectfully

Wm E. DuBois

Assayer.

166.

Wm E. DuBois

Assayer

U.S. Mint. Feb 16/76.

Relative to the
Imperfect Coinage of
Trade Dollars, at
Carson.

Rec Feb 16/76

Mint of the United States,

AT PHILADELPHIA.

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

16th Feby 1876.

Hon James Pollock
Superintendent

Sir

Having examined the letters of the Director and Mr. Eckfeldt, which you placed in my hands this morning, in relation to clogging the dies of the Trade Dollar with Silver by stamping, I am of opinion that the effect is in part due to the porosity of the surface of the coin, and the depth of that porosity; and that the porosity is caused by strongly pickling the coin in acid, which, by abstracting copper in preference to silver, leaves the latter as a sponge with $\frac{1}{10}$ of the solid part as empty space, and therefore diminishes the continuity and strength of the metal. What might be the effect of clogging by any peculiarity in the dies, is beyond my province to judge.

Respectfully yours

J. C. Booth M. & R.

Jan. C. Booth
M42

Feb. 16/76

one of the
strong pickling ^{called} ~~called~~
of defective coins
of Trade Dollars at
Carroll.

Recd Feb 16/76

U. S. Mint. Phila.,
Febr 15. 1876

Hon. James Pollock
Superintendent U. S. Mint,
Dear Sir.

I would most
respectfully request a leave of absence
from the 22nd of February to extend
for four days, for the purpose of going
to Mount Joy in order to move my
family and household goods to this
City.

I am most respectfully
Your obedient servant
John A. Guier.
Asst. Engr. U. S. M.

763.
Jno A. Grier
Asst Engineer

Feb'y 15. 1876

Application
for leave of
absenc. for
four days.

Granted

Recd Feb'y 15. 1876

Los Angeles Cal Jan 27th 1876

My dear Sir

Will you allow me to trespass upon our slight acquaintance, and ask you to have the enclosed specimen assayed by your most skilful metallurgist. It is said to be neither gold nor silver and the local assayers are at fault.

I have reason to believe it to be nickel ore. I have located it, but wish to know if I am right before expending any money on it. The deposit is very large and so situated that I can place the ore at tide water for \$50 per ton.

If convenient I would like to know the result by telegraph.

I will be glad to pay the cost of assay on rect of men.

My address is Palace Hotel San Francisco
Very Respy Yrs

Thomas Fitch

To H. M. Fiskerman, D. M.
Referred to
Pellcock Supt Mint, Phila.

(57 1/2)
Hon. Mr. Fitch
Los Angeles, Cal.
Jan'y 27/76
(Palace Hotel
San Francisco, Cal.)

Sends mineral
Specimen for assay

[auth. Mch 28/76]
Forwarded by A.M.
Filed in No 157.
157 1/2
N.C.

Rec'd. - Feb 1876.

Remarks & Letters

To

Superintendent

Nos.

123 - 216

February 1876

Carondelet, South St. Louis, Mo.
Feb'y 17th 1876.

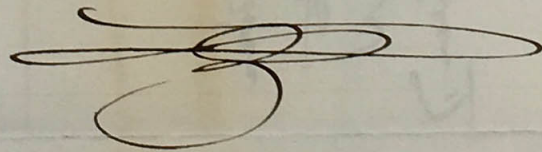
Sup't: U. S. Mint.
Philadelphia.

Penn:

Sir

Will you be good enough
to inform me the amount of bond required
by Government of the Cashier of the mint over
which you preside, and very much oblige

Yours, very respy
T. Rector.



J. Rector

186.

Carondelet, Mo.

Feb 17/76

Asking what amt of
Bond is given by the
Customs of the Mint.

[No reason being given
for this inquiry - the letter
was not ~~given~~ answered
with the information given]

Recd Feb 19/76

Treasury Department,
First Comptroller's Office.
February 18th. 1876.

Hon. James Pollock,
Supt. U.S. Mint,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sir:

Your account for the ordinary expenses of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia for the quarter ending December 31. 1875, has been adjusted at the Treasury, per Report No. 200182; and it is found that there is due the United States a balance of \$14,687 $\frac{21}{100}$, agreeing with your Statement.

Very Respectfully,

Wm. A. R. [Signature]
Comptroller.

182.
1st Comptroller of the Currency
(R. W. Taylor)
Washington
Feb 18/76

Ord'y a/c for
Dr. Ending Dec. 31/75
Settled & Clear O.K.

Rec'd Feb 19/76

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

160
WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't, } NEW YORK.
A. R. BREWER, Sec'y,

Dated Washington July 18 187 6

Received at _____

To James Pollock
Dept Mint Pha

Pay ninety five percent
on purchase and value

A R Lindeman

Director

17000000

Govt

THIS TELEGRAM HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE IN

WHERE ANY REPLY SHOULD BE SENT.

CORNER NINTH & CHESTNUT STREETS.
Direct Wires.

174.

M.D.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY. Feb. 18/76

For the transmission of telegrams, the Company is not responsible for any delay or loss of messages.

WILLIAM ORTON, President, New York
A. R. BROWN, Secretary

Pay 95 per cent
Nevada Silver

Recd Feb 18/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

February 18, 1876.

Sir,

The following appointments,
submitted in your communication
of the 16th inst. are hereby approved,
to take from the 1st proximo. viz:

Coiner's Dept.

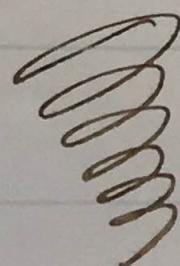
Wm. A. Holtz, Cutter @ \$2.90 pr. dne.
Elias Leonard. " " " " "

Very respectfully,

H. A. Sherman

Director.

Hon. James Pollock.
Supt. Phila. Mint.



D. W. 178.

Feb. 18/76

App'g appt of
Wm H. Holtz &
Elias Leonard as
Cults in Limer
dept @ \$2.90 per
Mch 1/76.

Rec Feb 19/76

Extract from the Report of the Committee on Assay

The Committee on Assay beg leave to report that the results of the Assay which have been superintended by them, of coins reserved during the year from the Mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco and Carson metted in bulk and individual pieces, have exhibited a satisfactory conformity with the law, as will be seen by the annexed tables, reflecting credit on the Officers in the Assay Departments of the three Mints.

The following are the results in detail.

Philadelphia Mint

Gold

Mars 100 Double Eagles \$ 107. 50

Ingot 107 42

Loss in Metting 08

Assay

Result 900. 1

Single Pieces

One (1) Double Eagle 900.

one (1) Eagle 900. 3

One (1) Half Eagle 900. 1

one (1) Three Dollar Piece 900. 1

one (1) Quarter Eagle 900.

one (1) Dollar

900. 1

Silver

Mass

37 Trade Dollars

74 Half Dollars

111 Quarter Dollars \$ 102. 270

222 Dimes

Assay result

900. 4

Single Pieces

one (1) Trade Dollar 900. 4

one (1) Half Dollar 900. 2

one (1) Quarter Dollar 900. 8

one (1) Double Dime 900. 8

one (1) Dime 900. 6

Extracts of Report of Commission on Weighing
Aggregate Weight

Phil. Mint-	Value	Legal Weight of dec	Actual weight of dec	Deviation of dec
Gold				
Double Eagles	\$ 6160			
Eagles	20			
Half Eagles	10			
Three Dollars	3			
Quarter Eagles	5			
Dollars	2			
	6.200	333. 25	333. 35	+ . 10
Double Eagle	2.000	107. 50	107. 50	Stand

Weight of Arranged Piles

Phil Mint-	No	Value	Legal Weight vs dec	Actual Weight vs dec	Deviation vs dec
Double Eagles	10	\$200			
Eagles	1	10			
Half Eagles	1	5			
Three Dollars	1	3			
Quarter Eagles	1	2.50			
Dollars	1	1			
	15	221.50	11.905	11.905	Stand
Double Eagles	10	\$200			
Eagles	1	10			
Half Eagle	1	5			
Quarter Eagle	1	2.50			
Dollar	1	1			
	14	218.50	11.744	11.744	-.003
Half Dollars	10	\$5.	4.018	4.021	+.003
do	10	5.	4.018	4.020	+.002
do	10	5.	4.018	4.020	+.002
do	10	5.	4.018	4.022	+.004
do	10	5.	4.018	4.017	-.001
Quarter Dollars	10	2.50	2.009	2.010	+.001
do	10	2.50	2.009	2.009	Stand
do	10	2.50	2.009	2.013	+.004
do	10	2.50	2.009	2.010	+.001

Phil Mint	No	Value	Legal Weight or dec	Actual Weight or dec	Deviation
Dimes	10	\$ 1. 00	803	.801	- .002
Twenty Cents	10	2. 00	1.607	1.605	- .002
Half Dollars	100	50. 00			
Quarter Dollars	50	12. 50			
Dimes	50	5. 00			
	200	67. 50	54.253	54.290	+ .037
Half Dollars	20	10. 00			
Quarter Dollars	20	5. 00			
Dimes	20	2. 00			
	60	17. 00	13.664	13.664	Stand
Trade Dollars	37	37. 00	32.375		
Half Dollars	74	37. 00	29.739		
Quarter Dollars	111	27. 75	22.304		
Dimes	222	22. 20	17.843		
	444	123.95	102.261	102.270	+ .009

Weight of Single Pieces

Phil Mint-	Hand wt	Actual wt	Deviation	
	grs	grs	grs	
Double Eagle	516	515.95	-.05	
do		516.19	+.19	
do		516.19	+.19	
do		515.90	-.10	
do		516.31	+.31	
do		516.28	+.28	
do		515.99	-.01	
do		515.96	-.04	
do		515.96	-.04	
do		516.32	+.32	
			+1.29	-24 ÷ 10 = -1.05
Double Eagle	516	515.94	-.06	
"		515.97	-.03	
"		515.83	-.17	
"		516.28	+.28	
"		515.89	-.11	
"		516.19	+.19	
"		515.78	-.22	
"		516.21	+.21	
"		516	Hand	
"		515.90	-.10	

+68.69 = -01 ÷ 10 = -0.01

Denominations	Standard weight gms	Actual weight gms	Deviation gms	
Eagle	258	257.95	-.05	
"		258.	Stand	
Half Eagle	129	129.02	+.02	
"		129.03	+.03	
				$+.05 \div 2 = +.025$
Three Dollars	77.4	77.4	Stand	
Quarter Eagle	64.5	64.51	+.01	
"		64.49	-.01	$+.01 - .01 = \text{Stand}$
Dollars	258	25.71	-.09	
"		25.60	-.20	$-.29 \div 2 = -.145$
Trade Dollars	420	420.72	+.72	
"		420.79	+.79	
"		419.98	-.02	
"		419.88	-.12	
"		420.72	+.72	
"		420.88	+.88	
"		419.93	-.07	
"		420.83	+.83	
"		420.17	+.17	
"		420.52	+.52	$+4.63 - .21 + 4.42 \div 10 = +4.42$
Half Dollars	192.9	192.9	Stand	
"		192.9	"	

Denominations	Standard gms	Actual Weight gms	Deviation gms	
Half Dollar	192.9	193.11	+ .21	
"		193.13	+ .23	
"		193.23	+ .33	
"		192.58	- .32	
"		193.03	+ .13	
"		192.09	- .81	
"		192.86	- .04	
"		193.83	+ .93	$+ -1.83 \div 1.17 = +.66 \div 10 = +.066$
20 Cents	77.16	76.63	- .53	
"		77.16	Stand	
"		76.53	- .63	
"		77.38	+ .22	
"		77.33	+ .17	
"		77.05	- .11	
"		77.03	- .13	
"		77.14	- .02	
"		76.82	- .32	
"		76.96	- .20	$+ 39 - 1.94 = -1.55 \div 10 = -1.55$
Quarter Dollars	96.45	96.81	+ .36	
"		96.58	+ .13	
"		96.45	Stand	
"		96.87	+ .42	
"		96.91	+ .46	

Denominations	Standard	Actual Weight	Deviation
	gms	gms	gms

Quarter Dollars 96.45 96.86 +.41

" 96.18 -.27

" 96.30 -.15

" 96.27 -.18

" 96.42 -.03

$$+1.78 - .63 = +1.15 \div 10 = +.115$$

Dimes 38.58 38.91 +.43

" 38.73 +.15

" 38.89 +.31

" 38.55 -.03

" 38.63 +.05

" 38.39 -.19

" 38.43 -.15

" 38.58 Stand

" 38.43 -.15

" 38.57 -.01

$$+94 - 53 = +41 \div 10 = +0.41$$

Dimes 38.58 38.89 +.31

" 38.71 +.13

" 38.87 +.29

" 38.53 -.05

" 38.61 +.03

" 38.37 -.21

Denomination	Standard	Actual weight	Deviations	
Dimes	38.58	38.41	— .17	
"		38.56	— .02	
"		38.41	— .17	
"		38.55	— .03	
				$+78 - 65 = +11 \div 10 = +0.11$

x x x

The following resolution was adopted by the Commission.

Resolved. That the Assay Commission have examined and tested the reserved coins of the several Mints for the year 1875, and it appearing that these coins, with the single exception of one dime of short weight in the Carson delivery 2nd period, as referred to at length in the minutes, do not differ from the standard weight and fineness, by law the trial is considered and reported as satisfactory.

x x x

Copy of Extracts.

U. S. Assay
Commission, 1876.

Report
concerning the
Coinage of the
Mint U. S. at
Philadelphia,
in 1875.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

February 18, 1876.

Sir

I enclose herewith an extract from the report of the Assay Commission, showing the result of the assay and weighing of the coins reserved at your Mint during the year 1875.

Very respectfully

A. R. Anderson

Director

Hon. James Pollock

Supt. Mint U.S.

Philadelphia

D. W.

177.

Feb 1876

Enclosing copy of
Report of Assay Comm^{rs}
for 1875, as to the
Philadelphia Mint.

Recd Feb 19/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

February 18th, 1876.

Sir:

Your letter of the 16th instant enclosing statements of the Melted and Refined Gold and Silver Bullion operations for the month of January 1876, is received.

Very respectfully
H. B. Anderson

Director

Hon James Pollock
Fifth Mint of the U.S.
Philadelphia

Del. W.

180.

Feb 18/76

M. & R.'s State -
-ments - G. & S.
Melting in Jan'y/76
Rec'd,

Rec'd Feb 19/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

February 18th, 1876.

Sir:

I have this day requested the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the sum of One hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) in Subsidiary Silver coin to be transferred from the Bullion Fund of your Mint to the Treasurer of the U.S. the charges for transportation to be paid by the Mint.

Very respectfully
J. Edmundson

Director

Hon James Pollock
Treas. of the U.S.
Philadelphia Pa

D. W. ^{179.}

Feb. 1876

\$100,000. in Sute
Silver to be transferred
to the U. S. Treasury

Recd Feb 19/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

February 18th, 1876.

Sir:

Your letter of the 17th instant enclosing in duplicate bill of Horatio G Kern for 3 pair Assayers Shears forwarded to the U.S. at Denver Colorado is received.

The account of Mr Kern has been approved and referred to the accounting officers for settlement and in due course of business a draft for the amount (\$15) will be transmitting.

Very respectfully
H. B. Anderson

Director

Hon James Pollock
Supr Mint of the U.S.
Philadelphia

D. W. 181.
Feb 18/76

Per Order from Denver
Mint—

H. G. Kerns bill
for 3 per Assayer's
share of 15. rec'd &
app'd & note to
pay, as soon as ap-
proved.

Rec'd Feb 19/76

The Nevada Bank ^{of} San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal 18th Feb^y 1876

To the
Superintendent
of the U.S. Mint, Philadelphia
Sir:

We beg to advise that we have this day
shipped you per Wells Fargo & Co Express, on
account of the sale of Oz: 500,000 fine Silver
by this Bank to the Government, 24 Bars
Oz: 30.990.60 = \$ 39.987.06
@ 119 1/4 \$ 36.956.29

As to payment for this shipment we
respectfully refer to our previous advice in
this regard.

I remain Sir

yours very respectfully

W. B. Drayton
Cashier

Please find Specification herewith

No 6.

Nevada Bank

A red wax seal, likely the official seal of the University of Cambridge, is visible in the bottom right corner of the document. It features a circular design with a central emblem, surrounded by text in a circular border.

18 Feb 1876.

Form. 27 Bars, Fine
Silver of purchase
of $\text{v} \frac{1}{2}$ 500,000.

Q. 30, 990 $\frac{60}{n}$

Read 26 Feb 1876.
probably

No. 199

MEMORANDUM of GOLD BULLION deposited at the MINT of the UNITED STATES

at Philadelphia, the 21st day of February 1876, by G. C. Simpson

NOTE.—This Memorandum is for the information of the Depositor, and is of no other Value.

DESCRIPTION OF BULLION	WEIGHT				FINENESS		VALUE OF THE GOLD		SILVER PARTED FROM THE GOLD			DEDUCTIONS		NET VALUE	
	BEFORE MELTING		AFTER MELTING		1,000th		Dollars	Cts.	FINENESS	Value		For Parting, Coinage and Fine Bars		Dollars	Cts.
	Ounces	Dec.	Ounces	Dec.						1,000th.	Dollars	Cts.			
U. S. Coin			336				6247								6247
Collector Customs															
Wilmington N.C.															

Tale Value
63-00

I Certify that the net amount of the above Deposit is _____ hundred and Sixty two — 47 ¹⁰⁰ Dollars.
 Payable at the Mint, only on presentation of the receipt of a corresponding date and number heretofore issued.

Gold Coin \$ 62.47

Gold Bars \$

Silver Coin \$

Silver Bars \$

(Qtd mailed Feb. 26/76)

JAMES POLLOCK,

Superintendent of the Mint.

By

C. B. Jones

Custom House, Wilmington, A. C.,

Collector's Office, *Feb 18th*. 1876

James Pollock Esq.
Supt. U.S. Mint
Philadelphia
Penn.

Sir: I have by your address today
per Express, One sealed package
containing eight gold coins in the sum
of Sixty-three dollars (\$63) for receipt,
and deposit with the Assistant Treasurer
U.S. at Philadelphia, to the credit of the
Treasurer U.S. on account of Duties on
Imports as follows:

1 - twenty-dollar piece	=	\$ 20.
3 - ten - " "	=	30.
1 - five - " "	=	5.
1 - three - " "	=	3.
8 - One - " "	=	5.
Total		\$ 63.

Respectfully,
per R. W. Chadwick, Esq. Joseph C. Abbott, Col.

189.

Custom House, Collector's Office,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Feb 18. , 1876

Joseph C. Abbott

Collector.

Forward light gold
Coin per express for
reimbursement — \$63.—

[60 mailed Feb 26/76]

No. of Enclosures, —

Recd Feb 21/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

Feb. 19th, 1876.

Sir

I have your letter of the 18th inst., requesting authority to advertise for proposals to supply the Mint with 20000 lbs of Copper, 2500 lbs. of Zinc, and 1000 lbs. Tin.

The authority requested is hereby granted.

Very respectfully

Hon. James Pollock

W. Reindersman

Supt. Mint U.S.

Director

San Francisco

D. W. 1871.

Feb. 19/76.

Supt authorized
to adg. for Knapah
for 20,000 lb. Copper,
2,500 " Zinc
1,000 " Tin

Rec Feb 21/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

February 19th 1876.

Sir;

On and after the twenty first instant
silver parted from gold deposits, will be paid
for at the rate of one hundred and seven cents
per standard ounce in gold coin.

Very respectfully

J. R. Linderman

Director

Hon James Pollock
Fifth Mint of the U.S.
Philadelphia

D. M. 188.

Feb 19/76

On & after Feb 21/76
Silver payable from Gold
deposits to be paid at the
rate of 107 Cents per Standard
-and oz. in gold coin -
= 119 ϕ per oz fine.

Recd Feb 21/76

The Nevada Bank ^{of} San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal. 19th Feb 1876

To the

Superintendent

of the United States Mint. Phil.

Sir:

I beg to advise that we have this day shipped you per Wells Fargo & Co Express 18 bars fine Silver as per Specification herewith

Oz: 20,943.30 — \$ 24,020.34

@ 119 $\frac{1}{4}$ \$ 24,974.88.

on account of sale of Oz: 500,000 by this Bank to the U.S. Government.

Payment for this shipment will follow previous parcels.

I remain Sir

Yours very respectfully

J. H. Master,
Cashier

Nevada Bank
S.F.

19 Feb 1876,

Form. 18 Bars,
Fine Silver, ap
Purchase of
3 oz. 500,000.

Q. 20,943 $\frac{30}{11}$

Recd 28 Feb. 1876.
probably

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

February 21, 1876.

Sir:

In compliance with your request
I transmit herewith copies of Department
Circular No 74. dated August 1 1875
relating to allowances for traveling
expenses.

Very respectfully
H. R. Linderman
Director

Hon James Pollock
Sixth Mint of the U.S.
Philadelphia

D.W.

190.

Feb 21/76

Forwarding
Copies of Circular
regulating traveling
Expenses. - No. 74,
August 1. 1875.

Recd Feb 23/76

Copy

The Mint of the United States, at Carson.
Superintendent's Office.

February 21st 1876.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge
receipt of

Eighteen Reverse Dime Dies

and Obverse Dime Dies.

I also inclose herewith one dime,
showing a very imperfect impression
of the word America, - which has been
made by all the Dies lately received.

The great breakage of Dime Dies
at this Mint, is occasioned by the
softness of the steel, which besides con-
tains many flaws.

Very respectfully

(Signed) J. R. Hofer

Act'g Supt.

Hon. H. R. Linderman

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

February 28th, 1876.

Sir:

You will please forward to the Mint
of the U.S. at Carson

Twenty four Reverse Dime Dies.

Twenty four Obverse Dime Dies.

I enclose herewith copy
of a letter received at this Office from
the Acting Superintendent of the Carson,
Mint relative to the Dime Dies heretofore
furnished.

Very respectfully
J. B. Anderson

Director

Hon. James Pollock
Supt. Mint of the U.S.
Philadelphia

210.

D. M.

28 Feb 1876.

Ordering for Carson
24 obverse Dime dies
24 reverse " "

Forw. copy of letter Supt.
Carson Mint relative
to breakage of dies
and imperfect impressions

Dime enclosed in No 211.

Recd 29 Feb 76

29 Feb

Office of U. S. Assistant Treasurer,

Boston, Mass., February 21, 1876.

Sir,

I respectfully submit for your
opinion a fine cut coin which is
remarkable for its execution.

Its edges were cut in this office.

Respectfully
T. H. Haver
Asst. Treas. U.S.

To the
Supt of the Mint,
Philad. Pa.

192.

Office of U. S. Assistant Treasurer,
BOSTON, MASS.,

Jan 21., 1876

F. Haven Jr

U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

Forwarding 5¢
for Examination.

No. of Enclosures, —

Recd Jan 23/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

February 23, 1877.

Sir:

Your letter of the 21st instant enclosing in duplicate Memorandums of two lots of silver bullion received from Nevada Bank of San Francisco, on account of purchase of 500,000 ounces purchased on government account is received.

I have no doubt that the entire amount purchased will be delivered during the current quarter. I shall however request the Bank to do so.

Very respectfully
H. R. Anderson

Hon James Pollock
5th Mint of the U.S.
Philadelphia

Director

D.W.

194.

Feb 23/76

Acq recd of mem.
of 2 lts silver from
Nevada Bank.

Balance of silver with
the del² within the
quarter.

Recd Feb 24/76

The Nevada Bank San Francisco.

San Francisco Cal. 23^d Feb. 4 1876

To the

Superintendent of

of the U.S. Mint Philadelphia

Sir:

I beg to notify that we have today
forwarded you per Wells Fargo & Co Express
50 Bars fine Silver, as per specification
herewith

Oz: 54,291.85 — 173.937.32

@ 119 $\frac{1}{4}$ 68,320.54 — on account

of the sale of 500,000 Oz: fine Silver made
by this Bank to the U.S. Government. —

Touching payment of parcel, we
beg to refer to our previous respects

and remain Sir

yours very respectfully

[Signature]
Cashier

Nevada Bank

P. F.

23 Feb 1876.

Forw. 50 Bais.
Fine Silver $\frac{1}{2}$ p. punch.
z. 500,000.

Q. 57, 291 85

Rec'd 2 March 1876.
probably

Treasury of the United States,

Washington, *Feb. 24th*, 1876.

Sir:

Herewith I have the honor to transmit Draft No. 8725
 on *Tr.*, Warrant No. 398, for \$32,400[#]
 payable to the order of yourself
 and accountable for under the following appropriations, viz:

Salaries, Minst U.S. Philadelphia
Wages of Workmen, do. do.
Cont. Expenses do do

3400[#]

21000

8000

32400

Very respectfully,

J. Pollock

Treasurer U. S.

James Pollock
Supnt. U.S. Minst
Philadelphia, Pa.

Cashier.

1876.

Feb. 25.

edited as directed,

Treasury of the United States,

Washington, ²⁴Feb. 24th, 1876.

Sir:

Herewith I have the honor to transmit Draft No. 8725
 on ²⁴Feb., Warrant No. 398, for \$32,400[#]
 payable to the order of yourself
 and accountable for under the following appropriations, viz:

Salaries, Chief U.S. Philadelphia
 Wages of Workmen, do. do.
 Cont. Exp. do do

	3400 [#]
	21000
	8000
	32400

Very respectfully,

J. A. Andrew,

Treasurer U. S.

James Pollock
 Supnt. U.S. Mints
 Philadelphia, Pa.

Cashed.

1876.

Feb. 25.

Credited as directed,

200.
J. C. New
Treasury U.S.
24 Feb. 1876.

Forw. dft. \$32,400—
Requisition for
February 1876.

Cashier's receipt
endorsed.

Rec'd 25 Feb 76.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

Feb. 24, 1876.

Sir

I send by today's mail,
500 blank forms for the Daily
Statements. These forms have
been attired, in order to show
in the "balance on hand", the
amount in each denomination
of coin.

Very respectfully

A. R. Linderman

Hon. James Pollock

Director

Supt. Mint &c.

Philad^a

D.M. 198.

Feb. 24/76

Towards 500
revised blank
forms for Cashier's
Daily Statements.

Recd Feb. 25/76

~~7/28~~

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

February 24th 1876.

Sir;

Your letter of the 18th instant enclosing a letter from the Assayer relative to procuring a set of the U.S. coins of 1876 and certain foreign coins for the Cabinet of the Mint, is received. After a careful consideration of the subject it has been decided to authorize you to purchase the coins and charge the cost thereof in your Medal account as against the profits on Sale of Proof Coins. I would again state that I do not think it desirable to purchase for the Cabinet any but a set of our own coins annually, and rare foreign coins, and for the purchase of the latter you will restrict your expenditures for the balance of the current fiscal year to the

sum of fifty dollars.

I transmit herewith a
Double Eagle of San Francisco Coinage 1873
weighing 527 grains, purchased sometime
since by this Office from the Assistant
Treasurer of the U.S. at New York, and
which you will please cause to be
melted and the proceeds returned
to this Office in coin.

Very respectfully
H. Linderaud
Director

Hon James Pollock
Supt Mint of the U.S.
Philadelphia

(Wt. 527 grains
Val. in gold \$20.42
W. E. D.)

D. M.

199.

Feb. 24/76

Proof set for Cabinet
to be paid for out of
medal fund profits
on proof coins. —

Cabinet purchase of
foreign coins not to exceed
\$50. further expenses

Forw. S.F. D.E. 527
Grains (\$20.42)

Recd Feb 25/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

February 25th 1876.

Sir:

From your dispatch of the 18th inst and letter of the 21st instant it appears that you are paying only ninety five per cent of the value of Silver purchased from the Nevada Bank as determined by Assay at your Mint. You should make full payment for each lot delivered as soon as its ^{purchased} value has been determined by Assay.

Very respectfully
H. Robinson

Director

Hon James Pollock
Supt Mint of the U.S.
Philadelphia

D.M. 204.

Feb 25/76

Pay full value of
each lot of Nevada
Bank Silver, when
value ascertained.

Recd Feb 26/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

Feb. 25, 1876.

Sir

Will you be kind enough to inform me how soon the first 500 badges and cross bars of the Mexican Veteran Association, may be expected.

The Secretary desires the information in order to provide for the engraving, ribbon &c.

Very respectfully
W. R. R. R. R. R.

Hon. James Pollock
Supt. Mint &c.

Director

Philadelphia

J.M.

25 Feb 1876.

How soon can
first 500 badges
Mex. Veterans, be
expected?

Rec'd 26 Feb 76.

The Nevada Bank ^{of} San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal. 26th Feb 1876

To the

Superintendent

of the U.S. Mint Philadelphia

Sir:

We beg to advise that we have today shipped you
per Wells Fargo & Co Express, on account of the sale of
\$500,000 fine Silver made by this bank to the U.S.

Government, 30 bars Bullion as per Specification

Dr: 34,649.27 = \$44,604.58

@ 119 1/4 \$41,223.85

Payment for this parcel will follow usual course.

I remain Sir, very respectfully

J. R. H. H. H. H.
Cashier

The Nevada Bank
of San Francisco.
Feb 26/76

No 10. 246
Nevada Bank
S.F.

26 Feb 1876.

Forw. 30 Bars Fine
Silver &c Purchase
\$ 500 000.

\$ 34,669.27

Red Mt 6/76.

Enclosing
Note of 34,569.77
Silver

Red Mt 6/76

The Nevada Bank ^{of} San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal. 25th Feb 1876

To the
Superintendent

of the U.S. Mint Philadelphia

Sir:

We today ship you per Wells Fargo & Co
Express, on account of the sale of 500,000 Oz.
fine Silver by this Bank to the U.S. Govern-
ment, 36 Bars, as per Specification herewith
Oz: 41,064.15 = \$ 53,006.20

@19¹/₄¢ 48,969.01. —

— Payment for the present to follow that
for previous parcels.

I remain Sir

yours very respectfully

J. H. Masters

Cashier

No 9

238

Nevada Bank
O.F.

25 Feb 1876.

Forw. 36 Caus, Fine
Silver, & purchase
of oz. 500,000.

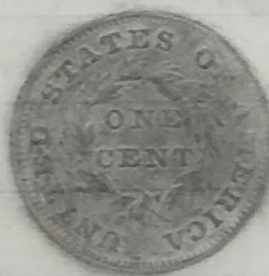
Oz. 41,064 $\frac{15}{100}$

Rec'd 4 March 76.
probably

New London, Feb 26 1876
Director U. S. Mint
or
Secretary of the Treasury, U. S.

Dear Sir:

Can you give me any information
concerning the coin of which the fol-
lowing is a rubbing?



Material
Copper



Is it a regular issue of the U. S. or a
"Copperhead"? Or is it a proof of some
coin proposed but never put into cir-
culation? Any information whatever
concerning it will greatly oblige

Yours Truly

H. Prince

New London
P.O. Box 306. Conn

A. Prince

New London

Ch

Feb 28. 1876

Sends rubbing
of coin for infor-
mation.

Recd Nov 1. 1876

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

February 26th, 1876.

Sir;

Your letter of the 25th instant enclosing \$20.40 in coin the value of 1 \$7 Double Eagle weighing 527. grams is received.

Very respectfully
A. R. Anderson
Director

Hon James Pollock
Fifth Mint of the U.S.
Philadelphia Pa

D. M. 206.

Feb 26/76

Has recd \$20.40 coin
value of S. Fr Double Eagle
sent for melting.

Recd Feb 28/76

FORWARDING RECEIPT:

Value, \$

San Francisco,

Feb 26th 1876

Received of

Received of Bank of Calo
Thirty Silver Bank marked L & Co My

marked

No.

Endnote

Sealed and said to contain Forty four thousand eight hundred & twelve Good dollars

Addressed *M. S. Smith*

Philadelphia

which we agree to forward to

Philadelphia

by usual conveyance.

In consideration of the rate agreed 1.62 1/2 per cent., we insure the safe delivery of the within mentioned shipment as per address, at Philadelphia against all risks, of whatsoever character or nature. Loss, if any, payable in Gold Coin.

1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$

per cent., we insure the safe delivery of the

Chila deesphra

against all risks, of

For the Company,

Charges, \$ 728.²⁰ Paid

Edw. Mortage apt.

1644/61

1663/7

1691/7

W. C. RALSTON, President. D. O. MILLS, President.
THOMAS BROWN, Cashier. WM. ALVORD, Vice-President.
THOMAS BROWN, Cashier.

The Bank of California.

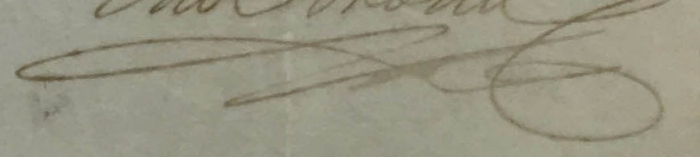
San Francisco, *May 26* 1876

To the Superintendent
U. S. Mint Philadelphia
Dear Sir

Under terms of a contract entered into between Mr. Lindermann, Director U. S. Mint and this Bank, to deliver to your Mint of 200,000 fine Silver at the rate of \$1¹⁷/₂ Gold per fine of payable in N. York, we have to-day shipped to you:

30 Bars Refined Silver of 347 18.45 \$44,812.16.
as per invoice herewith, and request you to pay proceeds to our agents Messrs. Laidlaw & Co 112 Pine Street N. York for our credit.

We remain

Yours truly
Thos Brown


No. 1. 247
Bank of California
Thos. Brown, Cashier
Feb 26/76

Enclosing advise of
34,718.45 or, silver
at 1.17 fine. Pay to
Laidlaw & Co. No. 12 Pine
Street, N.Y.

30 bars - 70
purchase of 70
200,000.

Rec'd Feb 6/76

Office of U. S. Assistant Treasurer,

Charleston, S. C., Feb 26th, 1876.

Mr James Pollock
Supt U.S. Mint
Philadelphia. Pa.
Sir.

Can you
Please inform me the safest
way to detect the filled Twenty
(20) dollar Gold pieces. we have
a good many pieces presented
here and we judge of them only
by their ring. some of the
twenties get bent out of shape.
and do not ring as clearly as
others. we always weigh all

of the gold presented. ^{And}
the twenties very seldom are
short-weight.

By giving us
the information, you will
greatly oblige.

Yours Respectfully.

T. R. Stickney

Teller. U.S. A. Treas.

220
J. R. Slickney
Teller, U.S. ~~Dept.~~ Treasury,
Charleston

Sb
Feb 26. 1876

How to deduct
the bill a \$20. fine

Rec'd 1st March 1876
probably
(Answered March 6th)

Nathan Trotter & Co.

Importers of Tin plates, Metals &c.

No. 36 North Front Street.

Philadelphia Feb 29 1876

Wm Lee Pollock

Sir

Enclosed please
find copy of letter dated Dec 31st
received from Jas L Borth Esq
in relation to the quality of the
Pennsylvania Copper, which we
trust will be satisfactory

Respectfully

Nathan Trotter & Co
Henry Mowat

Copper

Mint of the U States

31st Dec 1875

Wm W Trotter Esq

16 West Front St
Dear Sirs

In response to your
request that I should express my opinion on
the quality of the Pennsylvania Copper - I
beg to say. I have employed it in the Mint
to make our Cent - piece. and found it to be
of very good quality

Respectfully yours
Simeon D. B. Bosh

A. Trotter & Co
Phila.

29 Feb 1876.

Forw. copy of certificate
of Prof. Booth, relative
to quality of Copper.

Recd 29 Feb. 76.

Office of U. S. Assistant Treasurer,

Boston, Mass., February 26, 1876.

Sir,

Thanking you for your letter of 24th inst., I take the liberty of enclosing another counterfeit five cent piece - 1874 - apparently of similar composition but without the leaden hue so marked in the other.

Very Respectfully

J. H. H. H.

Ass't. Treas. U. S.

To the

Superintendent,

U. S. Mint,

Phila. Pa.

207.

Office of U. S. Assistant Treasurer,
BOSTON, MASS.,

Feb 26, 1876

R. Haven

U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

Enclosing
Spurious \$4
Note for Ex-
-amination

No. of Enclosures, 1

Rec Feb 28/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

February, 28, 1876.

Sir,

I have this day received
your Bullion Accounts for
the Fourth Quarter, 1875.

Very respectfully.

W. B. Anderson

Director.

Hon. James Pollock.
Supt. U.S. Mint.
Phila. Pa.

212.

N.M.

28 Feb 1876.

Aaku, Bullion

Apr 4th m. 1876.

Read 29 Feb. 76.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

February 28th, 1876.

Sir,

I enclose herewith the Dime refused to by the Superintendent of the Carson Mint in his letter of the 21st instant, a copy of which was transmitted you this day.

Very respectfully
H. Linderman

Director

Hon James Pollock
Super Mint of the U.S.
Philadelphia

D.M.

211.

28 Feb 1876.

Low. since from
Carson, showing
imperfect impression.

See No. 210.

Read 29 Feb. 76.

29 Feb

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

February 28th, 1876.

Sir:

Your letter of the 26th instant enclosing in duplicate Certificate of deposit for \$270.88 in favor of the Asayer of the Denver Mint is received.

Very respectfully
H. Linderman

Director

Hon James Pollock
Fifth Mint of the U.S.
Philadelphia

209.

J.M.

28 Feb 1876.

Actu $\frac{1}{2}$ \$240⁸⁵

favor Assayer

Denver Mint.

Recd 29 Feb 76

The Nevada Bank ^{of} San Francisco.

To the San Francisco, Cal. 29th Feb 1876

Superintendent

of the U.S. Mint Philadelphia

Sir:

I beg to advise that we this day forward
you per Wells Fargo & Co Express, on account
of the sale of 500000 Oz. fine Silver made
by this Bank to the U.S. Treasury Depart-
ment, 31 Bars—

Oz: 35.436.95 = \$ 45.724.13

@ 119 1/4. \$ 42.258.56. — Payment

for this parcel will follow usual course.

I remain Sir

yours very respectfully

J. H. Masters

Cashier

Rec'd 8 Mch 76.

Custom House, Wilmington, N. C.,

Collector's Office, Feb. 28th, 1876

Jas. Pollock Esq,
Capt. U. S. Mint
Philadelphia Pa.

Sir:

I have this day received your
letter of the 26th inst., enclosing Cof A[#] 94
issued by the Assistant Treasurer U. S. at Philadelphia
for the sum of Sixty-two ⁽⁴⁷⁾ ~~two~~ dollars and coin, the
proceeds of the recoinage of \$63[#] light
gold coin, forwarded to the Mint by me
under date of the 18th instant.

Very respectfully,
Joseph C. Abbott, Coll
for R. W. Chadwick
Sg Coll

Blk # 218

Custom House, Collector's Office,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Feb 28, 1876

Joseph C. Abbott
Collector.

Acknowledging
Receipt of B. L.
94, seignage
light gold coin.
\$62 $\frac{47}{100}$.

No. of Enclosures, —

Rec'd Feb 11/76

U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1876 / FEBRUARY (CONT.)

U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1876/MARCH

Reports and Letters

To

Superintendent

No

217 — 322

March 1876

Mint of the United States,

AT PHILADELPHIA.

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

6th March 1876

Hon. James Pollock
Superintendent

Sir;

I have read the communication of the Coiner in relation to the retardation of coinage by the inferior character of the metal delivered by this Department to him.

I know that it is true, and have been engaged in preparing a Report on the same subject, which I expect to submit to you to-morrow; in which I shall develop both the cause and ~~the~~ remedy. The fact of blistering and the remedy by hot pouring were embraced in my Monthly Report on Melting for the month of January.

Very respectfully yours
J. A. C. Booth

M. & R.

J. C. Booth
msr
6 mch 1876

Acknowledging that
Silver sent Comer has
worked badly, and
promising ex=
planations

Filed herein letter of
Mch 9.

Rec'd 6 mch 78.

duplicate

Mint of the United States,

CHIEF COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, *March 4th 1876*

Hon. James Pollock
Superintendent.

Sir;

I deem it my duty to direct your attention to the character of the Silver as delivered to this Department by the Mitter and Refiner.

For some time past it has been so brittle, and so much of it has blistered, as to render the loss, in the production from working the same, enormous. To illustrate I submit the following results of the workings:

Feb. 11 & 12 Simes - ^{oz}67.259.90 produced ^{oz}9.737.40 blistered strips

" 14 & 15	" 58.417.10	" 12.907.40	" "
" 17 & 18	" 61.027.60	" 15.982.30	" "
" 19 & 21	" 46.673.20	" 6.761.90	" "
" 23 & 24	" 60.809.10	" 4.046.30	" "
" 25 & 26	" 58.041.80	" 15.337.90	" "
" 28 & 29	" 60.999.10	" 17.396.60	" "
Mch. 1 & 2	" 67.183.60	" 22.085.10	" "
	^{oz} 480.411.40	" ^{oz} 104.254.80	" "

From this it will be seen, that in an aggregate amount of $\text{ozs. } 480.411 \frac{40}{100}$ of bullion operated upon, there is a loss resulting from blistering amounting to $\text{ozs. } 104.254 \frac{80}{100}$.

In other words I mean that we lose in the product from the above workings over $\text{ozs. } 100.000$ of Silver - which is returned to the Melters & Refiners, after it has been three-quarters worked. This as you can readily perceive, reduces the Coinage of the Department by so much.

My sole object in directing your attention to this fact, is that yourself and the Director of the Mint, naturally expect a certain product from the operations of this Department, which cannot be obtained, if I have to work upon Silver similar to that now being worked upon.

Without of course desiring to intrude my opinion it seems to me that a portion of the blistering might be avoided by pouring the Silver hotter than is done at the present time. This has been tried with satisfactory results in the past. I have no doubt, however, that the primary cause of our trouble resides in the character of the Silver operated upon. I have the honor to remain
Your Obedt. Servant
George Munroe Coiner

248. 261. 244.
A. L. Snowden, }
Coiner
Mch 4/76

Complains of the brittle-
ness and blistering of the
Silver recently worked.

[Reply of the M. & R.
dated Mch 6 & 9th 1876.
filed herein.]
Nos 245 & 261.

Recd Mch 6/76

H. B. Vincent & Bro.,

DEALERS IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,

Spectacles, Organs, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Accordeons, Strings &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF PLAIN GOLD RINGS, COIN PINS AND DROPS.

McConnelsville, Ohio, March 10th 1876

Mr James Pollock
Sup't U S Mint
Philada Pa

Dr Sir

We wish to obtain
Supplies of Silver Coin in amounts from one to five
Hundred Dollars. According to late quotations we
are led to suppose that ^{we} can buy the bullion and have
it coined without any extra outlay - Can the bullion
be purchased in your City? And if so at what rates?
And would you coin to order as heretofore?
Or at what rate would you exchange Silver for
gold coins? - for the fractions of the dollar?
We want it to use in our business and will to
that extent aid Specie resumption.

Yours Truly
H. B. Vincent & Bro

273

W B Vincent & Bro.
McConnellsville, O.,
10 Mch 1876.

Inquiring how to
obtain Subs. Silver.

Rec'd 13 Mch 76.

~~Rec'd 13 Mch 76~~ 13/76

Mint of the United States,

CHIEF COINER'S DEPARTMENT,

Philadelphia, March 13th 1876.

Hon. James Pollock,
Superintendent.

Sir;

Business of pressing importance will render it necessary for me to be absent during three or four days of the present week. In conformity with the ninth section of the Leave Act of 1843 I would suggest the appointment of O. C. Bosbyshell, Assistant to the Coiner, to act in my place during such absence.

I am very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

Samuel M. Mudd
Coiner.

270

A. L. Snawden {
Cairn
Mch 13/76

Will be absent 3 or 4
days this week, & ac-
-cordingly the appt of
O. L. Borlyshill, or
Acting Cairn.

Recd Mch 13/76

Mint of the United States,

AT PHILADELPHIA.

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

13th March 1876

Hon. James Pollock

Superintendent

Sir,

I regret to report that as
as a load of five casks of Pope & Co's Copper
(Baltimore) was driven into the Mint yard on Sat-
urday (11th Inst.) in charge of a boy, the mules shied
at a few carboys, & drew the wagon against the
Iron gate. The 5000 lbs. load was sufficient to
dislodge a 2-inch iron bar, which, being secured
in the massive granite base of our Iron railing,
wrenched off a large piece of the granite.

The owner of the team, M^r Cowden reports, is
named Stout, & the driver was a boy of about
18 years of age.

The break might be remedied by reversing the Stone
or inverting it, or exchanging it for another of the
proper size.

Respectfully yours
J. H. Booth

269
Jas. C. Booth
MTH
Mch 13/76

Repair damage
to gate & Drayman
hauling in 5,000 lbs
Copper.

Recd Mch 13/76

United States Mint, Philadelphia, Penn.,

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

March 9, 1876.

Hon James Follock
Supt U. S. Mint
Philada Pa

Dear Sir

I respectfully apply
for leave of absence commencing on
Monday 13th instant, continuing four
or possibly five weeks.

Very truly

Yours obt Servt

A. B. Sinderman

258.
A. B. Linderman
Cabinet, U. S. Mint.
Mch 9. 1876

Requesting leave
of absence com-
mencing Mch 13,
for 4 or 5 weeks,

Mch 9/76. Leave granted,
with pay to Apr 4/76 (in lieu
of summer vacation) &
no pay after Apr 4/76.
J.

Rec'd Mch 9. 1876

Mint of the United States,

AT PHILADELPHIA.

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

28th March 1876

Hon. James Pollock
Superintendent
Sir,

I regret to Report that after eighteen years of constant use the Bed-plate of our Large Grinding machine is worn, in some parts of the bearing of the heavy chasers, to less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thickness, and that part cracked. It is therefore liable at any moment to give way, which might be productive of still greater evil, & entail much loss of time, just when we are warned of very heavy business. It is therefore imperative to have a new chaser-pan, or some arrangement, to avoid fracture; and since the Grinding has shown such extraordinary capacity and durability, I recommend unhesitatingly to ask the original inventors & builders of the machine to examine what its needs are, and to prepare forthwith to remedy them. The Builders are

William Sellers and Co., one of the best manufacturers of accurate machinery in the World.

I regret further to Report that ^{two of} the three Topping machines, those for Copper & Gold, require overhauling by our Machinists, - as ~~they~~ main shafts slide in their journals, to the detriment and risk of the whole machine.

The Silver Machine is so situated that the stoppage of the adjoining Gold Topper must also be stopped at the same time, because the two are so condensed together, that it is impracticable to attend to one, while the other is running, as we have a constant and daily demand for Silver topping, and cannot intermit our work (we are now melting from 50,000 @ 60,000 oz. pr. day) - I do not perceive how we can make the necessary repairs, without working a night through with a few hands.

The Copper topper might perhaps be stopped for its repairs, without night or extra-work.

Respectfully yours
J. C. Booth

Jas. C. Booth ³¹³¹
M42
Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, *Mar 28* 1876

No. of Papers,

Subject, *Repair needed to grinding
machine & topping machines
which were broken*

*March 28/76. Approved.
J. P. Smith.*

Recd Mar 28/76

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, March 2nd 1876.

Hon. James Pollock

Sir;

In the matter of the Mexican Veteran Badges, let me remind you that, by instructions, I furnished estimates of the cost of the complete Badge and showed and sent on to the Gentlemen concerned, specimens, both plain Bronze and Silvered. Afterwards they decided that they would do all the work themselves, excepting striking and bronzing; but when they were shown that the soldering on the bar, or roller at the back, must be done before we bronzed them, as they had to go through the fire which would spoil the bronze and necessitate the whole of them being sent to and fro to Washington and Philada, they concluded to have them barred, or the roller soldered here, so

that when we sent them on, they were complete as far as the Badge went.

That's just what they are now: The Ribbon and its attachment are entirely distinct as you will see by their drawing sent. So as the case stands they have only to have the ribbon and its square bar, with the inscription, hung on and it's complete.

It only remains for me to say a word on the price - 6 cents. By your instructions, I furnished samples and estimate and was told to give the order, which I did; paying the workman as he brought in the lots. But I think I see through the whole affair and can account for the difference. I have had them done by a jeweler and soldered with Silver, and I am sure, no one in Philada. would do them so for less, while I think you will find the "excellent mechanic" spoken of, is to do them with soft solder, in which case he could do 20, while a jeweler was

doing one. In my humble opinion
it's false economy for a difference of
2 or 3 cents, on an article costing \$2,
and which a man values far beyond
its price, to trust its security to the
same weak metal we use to mend a
hole in a tin pot - in short the whole
question of difference in price - is that
between Silver Solder and Tin Solder and
Jeweler and Grimmer.

Very Respectfully Yours

Wm Barber

Engraver.

Wm Barber 230
Engraver.
Mint of the United States,
PHILADELPHIA.

March 2 1876

~~JAMES POLLOCK,~~

~~Superintendent~~

Subject Mr. Kenada's
New demand for
Bars for the
Mexican Veteran
badges. 229½.

File in No. 229.

No. of Enclosures, _____

Recd Mar 2/76

Hon. James Pollock.

Supt. U. S. Mint.

Sir

You will please
accept this as my resignation,
as an employe of the U. S. Mint
to take effect to day March 31st.

You will also receive my thanks
for your kindness shown to me at
all times

Respectfully yours
Emma Biddle

322
Mr. Emma Biddle
Adj. Gen.
Mch 31/76

Resignation to
take effect 31 Mch.

Recd Mch 31/76

Duplicates
Assay Department

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, March 16th 1876

Hon. James Pollock

Superintendent &c. &c.

Sir;

You will recollect that about the middle of February, we had a visit from Mr. Yung Wing, of China, who is in this country superintending the education of young China-men.

He brought a package of small plates of metallic alloy, gray-white, & highly polished. He desired us to test its composition, and also its fitness for coinage, as a substitute for the cash used in China.

He represented the alloy to be —

Silver 25 per cent

Nickel 18 " "

Copper 35 " "

Zinc 22 = 100

We have experimented on this alloy, with the following results. - First, as to ductility, it rolls down to a very thin strip, without annealing, and without a crack or flaw. It is therefore very suitable for coin in that respect.

Second, as to its analysis; this has been carefully made by the Asst. Assayer, J. B. Eckfeldt.

It was a complicated and difficult operation, not only from being made up of four metals, but because two of them, nickel and zinc, behave alike under the same reagents.

The following is what he finds :

Copper 43.8 per cent

Silver 19.4 " "

Nickel 19.6 " "

Zinc 16.4 " "

99.2 (a loss of only 0.8)

It therefore proves to be the old and well known packfong of the Chinese, otherwise called tutenag, or argentan, a nickel-brass; but with the addition of a considerable portion of silver. This, however, is not sufficient to whiten the alloy

which might be counterfeited, leaving the silver out.

I have since written a note to him, asking for more definite ideas as to the coin he wishes. He replies, that he desires two pieces, of the weights of $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{20}$ dollar; and gives Chinese characters to engrave on the dies,

I submit to you, that one size is as much as we can undertake; and even this I presume we cannot do without authority from the Director. I therefore ask you to send him this paper.

I observe that Mr. Yung Wing is not acting in an official capacity, but simply in a private enterprise; in which, with another party, he claims a patent. - It may however prove to be useful to his country.

Very respectfully
Your obt. servant

W. E. DuBois
Assayer.

279

Mint of the United States,
PHILADELPHIA.

Mar 16. 1876

W. E. DuBois

~~JAMES POLLOCK~~

~~Superintendent~~

Assayer

Subject Report of the Assay
of Small Metallic
Plats, for the Young
Wing, for Chinese
Mina Coins.

No. of Enclosures, _____

Recd Mar 16/76

Mint of the United States,

AT PHILADELPHIA.

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

9th March 1876

Hon. James Pollock

Superintendent

Sir,

I herewith present you my report on Bullion-melting for February. There having been no demand for Gold until towards the close of the month, only Silver was worked and delivered. It is true that 18 metts of gold were made, representing \$ 1,500,000 =, but they were not called for by the Coiner; and loss is estimated only from delivery. You will observe that only a few metts were condemned, because we calculated them from our own assay, and because we received only a small quantity of so-called standard Silver from the New-York assay Office.

But the losses in melting this Silver demand our earnest attention. They have been

Hon. James Pollock
9th March 1876

(2)

been traced by me wholly to the so-called standard silver of the New York Assay Office. The Coiner's letter of the 4th March very justly complains of the large proportion of metal which he had to return to me as unfit for coinage, on account of blistering, under which term he means also hardness & brittleness. I refer to my letter to you on the meeting of January, in which I mentioned the same facts, and the remedy which I adopted at first and subsequently abandoned, because it caused too great a loss of silver to the Government.

You will observe that the losses were .001-40, nearly the legal allowance of .001-50. A considerable amount of silver was volatilized through the base metal in the N.Y. silver, but by gathering up the monthly grains, which amounted to $221\frac{94}{100}$ oz., the total loss was lowered to .001-03, which was still too high.

After exhibiting in my January report the

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia,

187

No. of Papers,

Subject,

(3)

Hon. James Pollock
9th March 1876

the extremely objectionable character of the so-called standard and sterling Silver, I was surprised to receive about 148,000 oz. of the same on the 17th Feb. I understand that Mr. Mason, M.P. in the Assay Office N.Y. adopted the plan of leaving some of the native Copper in the crude bullion which he refined, with the design of benefiting the Government. This idea is excellent theoretically, and would be practically, if he would remove all foreign matter from the silver, except copper; but unfortunately, the remnant of base metal that prefers staying with the copper, is the cause of most of the trouble we have experienced, and, worse than that, is the cause of positive loss to the Government. Assuming all the alloying metal in the lot of Feb. 17th to be copper, it would be worth about \$165. = while the actual loss of silver in working the lot, was about .001 more than in working good silver,

or

Hon. James Pollock
9th March 1876

or 148. oz., making, at the average fineness of 925, about 152 oz. standard Silver; or about the same value as the Copper, if it were pure. But the Copper is impure, & therefore worth much less than I have assumed. The losses to the Government in working that kind of Silver, may be stated as follows:

1. More time in melting it into ingots.
2. More loss in value of Silver than gain in value of Copper.
3. More time required to roll such Silver, one fourth being returned by the Coiner for blistering and brittleness or splitting.
4. Re-melting that one fourth, with the loss of time, fuel &c. and again loss of Silver.

I have presented the best view of the subject, that of simply melting with the design of losing the least. If I had melted & cast the Ingots at a very high heat, to obviate blistering, which has such an effect to a limited extent, the loss of Silver would have been far greater, as I proved in January last, & as I have stated in my report for January; but even then the hardness and

Hon. James Pollock
9th March 1876

(5)

and brittleness is not obviated. If I had resorted to refining in the fire, by flaxing &c, as I formerly tried, the losses would have been still greater, very far beyond the legal allowance, in order to fit the metal for coinage.

There is an error implied in the names standard & sterling silver, for it might be inferred that it had been made by melting coin of the U.S. or English standard. I have no doubt that such coin is contained in that silver, but out of the 34 melts of the lot of 16th Feb, only 4 are about British sterling fineness, and 2 of the U.S. standard. The other 28 melts are of all sorts of fineness, from .902 to .965. It is inconceivable that only good coin melted down should exhibit such bad qualities as much of that lot of silver showed.

March 10th 1876. I was about to close this report, when Mr. Mason's letter of 6th inst.

How. James Pollock
10th March 1876

(6)

inst. to the Suptdt. of the Assay office, was placed in my hands, relating to the same subject. If silver coin and nothing else were melted, I certainly would not object to receive it, because I know it ought to roll well, and no doubt it would do so; but if the pigs or bars would exhibit anomalies in melting, would show hardenep or brittleness or habitual blistering in rolling, &c. then the inference would be unavoidable, that other metal than coin had been melted, in addition to coin, it may be. If the "standard silver already carefully refined and toughened at considerable expense", alluded to in Mr. Mason's letter, is like the invoice of Feb 16th, then I simply present this report and the Coiner's of 4th March, to show that the refining and toughening has been insufficient to screen the Government from loss; and to avoid diminishing the coining capacity of the mint. I must draw your attention to a fact of great consequence in this matter, viz; that the rolling of metal in the

Hon James Pollock
10th March 1876

(7)

The Assay Department does not necessarily show how it will work on a large scale in the Coiners's Department; and hence Mr. Mason's difficulty in determining the degree of toughness he has attained.

I would respectfully urge in conclusion, in order to avoid difficulties, expense & loss of time and material, that we should only receive metal refined highly by acids - at least above .990 - or if exceptionally it be coin, then every ounce should be coin and nothing else.

Very respectfully yours
J. H. Booth

M. & R.

Jan. S. Booth
MNR

Feb. 9, 1876

Reply to the Cominco
Complaint of the brittle-
ness & blistering of the
Silver recently worked;

and, showing the
bad character of the
silver recd from the
N. Y. Assay Office -
Submitting his
Report on Bullion
Operations for Feb'y 76.

Filed in No 244.

Recd Memo. Feb 10/76

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, March 1st 1876

Hon. James Pollock

Sir;

I have seen the Specimen Dime sent from the Mint at Carson City, which, the Gentleman who sent it, terms a very imperfect impression. I freely admit it is all that, and much more. - But as I have only to deal with the remedy, and to show that the imperfections do not rest with the die; I respectfully submit the following remarks. - First, - The outside moulding on the Dime sent is far deeper than any die I can produce by the Master Hub I make all our dies from. This would arise from the die being soft, which the letter says is the case. Consequently when the milled up edge on the planchet, being the highest, receives the first force of the blow

the soft outside edge of the die, sinks, and soon produces the effects seen on the piece sent; but as by letter of last year, we here desired to send the dies soft and they would do the hardening themselves, the results rest with them. 2nd. When a die is hardened, it is necessary, to take off the oxidation produced in passing through the fire, to clear the surface with acid. This should be done delicately, just touching the oxide and no more. This die has been burned, both with the fire and the acid, so that all the fine parts on the reverse die, are dissolved and gone. Thirdly, After hardening we polish down the surface of the die, so that not the smallest mark of the hub is left there. This has not been done, as you can see a double mark round every letter, showing the face of the die has not been ground down low enough.

In fulfilling the order last sent for Dime Dies, I will with your permission, send them, hardened, tempered and ready for use, together with such proof of each as shall be satisfactory.

I am Sir,

Very Respectfully Yours

J^m Barber.

Engraver

Wm Barber ²¹⁷
Engraver
~~Mint of the United States,~~
~~PHILADELPHIA.~~

Nov 1 1876

~~JAMES POLLOCK,~~

~~Superintendent~~

Subject Alleged defective
coin dies heretofore
forwarded to the
Carson Mint

No. of Enclosures, _____

Rec Mt 1/76

VETERANS OF THE MEXICAN WAR

1st Vice-President : JOHN LOVE, Indianapolis, Ind.

First Secretary: ALEX. M. KENADAY, Lock Box 37, Washington, D. C.

[Vice Presidents marked thus (v); Council of Administration thus (§)

Illinois—†W. A. Richardson
Quincy; §W. Smith, Mymouth.
Indiana—†Henry S. Lane, Craw-
fordville; §Mahlon D. Manson,
Crawfordsville.

Iowa—†I. W. Griffith, Des Moines; †Josiah Given, Des Moines.

Kansas—†E. N. O. Clough, Leavenworth; †J. R. McClure, Junction City.

Kentucky—W. T. Ward, Louisville; S. T. W. Campbell, Bowling Green.

Louisiana—†G. Mason Graham,

Maryland—† Joseph H. Ruddoch,
Baltimore; § John T. Gray, Balti-
more.

Massachus'ts—†Isaac H. Wright,
Boston; §Stephen Hoyt, Salem.
Michigan—†Thomas B. Stockton,

§Wm. P. Wilkins.
Minnesota—†W. A. Gorman, St.
Paul; §Francis Peteler, Minneap

Mississippi—†Beverly Matthews
Columbus; § Claiborne Farrish.

Texas—†S. B. Maxey, The Capitol;
G. H. Giddings, Brenham.

Washington Ter.—†James Til-

W't Virginia--G. A. Porterfield,
Charleston, S. N. Hoffman,

Wisconsin — † A. A. Meredith,
Madison: ST. B. Johnson, Black

Secretaries.

A. M. Kenaday, Washington, D. C.
ASSISTANTS.

1st. W. L. Schlev, Baltimore, Md.
2d. J. F. Huber, Louisville, Ky.
3d. H. A. McGlenen, Boston, Mass.

Treasurer.

S. V. Niles, Washington, D. C.
Marshal.

E. R. Biles, Philadelphia, Pa.

Secretaries

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S. V. Niles, Washington, D. C.
Marshal.

E. R. Biles, Philadelphia, Pa.

Washington, D. C., March 1 1876

Dr H. R. Linderman
Director of the Mint.

Sir: There appears to be some misunderstanding, at the Mint in Philadelphia, of the design of the Badge adopted by the Asn of Veterans of the Mexican War. Accompanying the letter asking you to have the work done at the Mint was a copy of the Proceedings of our Association containing report of the Committee, on pp. 30-31 (another copy herewith.) The metal copy subsequently sent from the Mint as a specimen had an "eagle" attached to the medal by a blue ribbon, and I called attention to the fact that it differed from the design of the Committee, who had recommended the medal be fastened superiorly to a bar, on which the words "National Association of Veterans" should be placed. Instead of the "bar" I

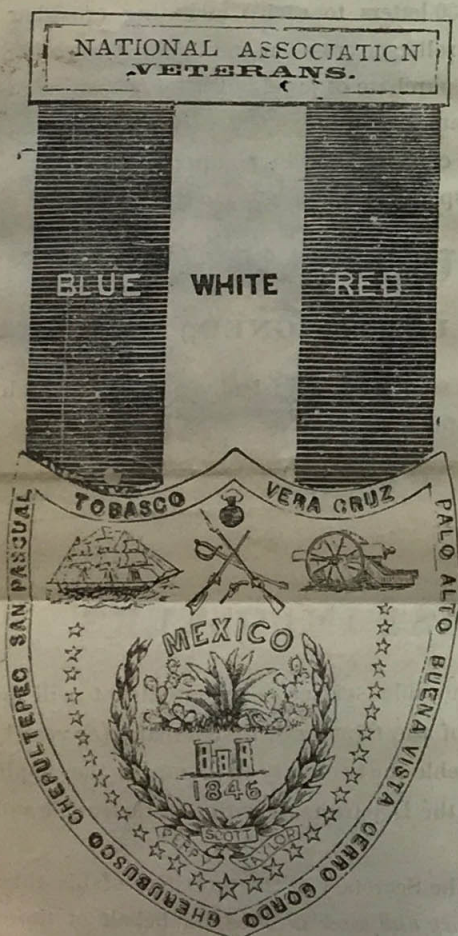
find a charge of 6¢ each for soldering a roller to the back of the shield. I have an arrangement here with an excellent mechanic to attach the roller to the back of the shield and a similar roller and a pin to the back of the cross-bar at 2½¢ each, with ½¢ each, additional, for sharpening the pin.

I append an engraved copy of the badge which our members expect to receive from me, and for which they have forwarded their money on my assurance that the Mint was engaged in preparing them and that they would be sent without delay. The Badge as per engraving has been patented to protect the Association. Even if I were personally inclined to accept the work, as sent from the Mint, the members would have good cause of complaint for not attending to my duties.

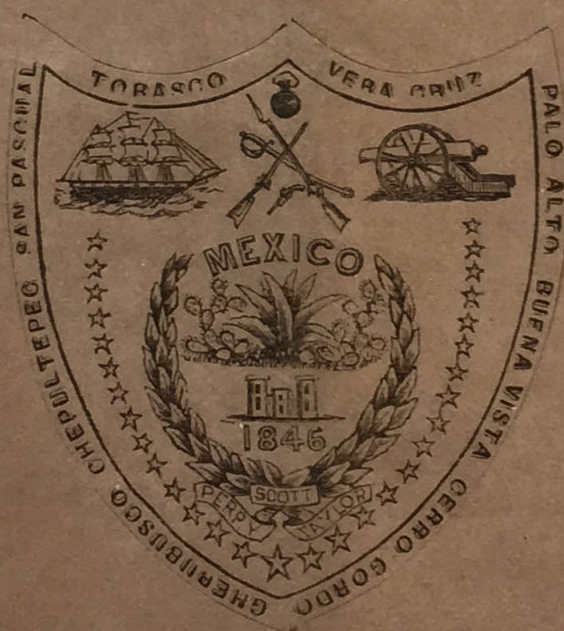
I hope, therefore, you will give directions to have the "cross-bar" ~~engraved and~~ ^{as per design} struck immediately, to the number of 2500, and that no more wire rollers be attached to the shields, as that work should be done after the Engraver has finished his work.

Very Respectfully
Yours at Servt

A. M. Kenaday
Sec



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
National Association
OF
Veterans of the Mexican War,
SECOND ANNUAL REUNION,
HELD IN
THE CITY OF WASHINGTON,
FEBRUARY 22D AND 23D, 1875,



COMPILED BY SECRETARY A. M. KENADAY.

WASHINGTON:
JOHN H. CUNNINGHAM, PRINTER.
1875.

PROSPECTUS

OF A

History of the Mexican War

IT IS WELL UNDERSTOOD, THAT THE PRIMARY OBJECT HAD IN VIEW IN ORGANIZING the "National Association of Veterans of the Mexican War," was to obtain from Congress a recognition of the fact, that the men who responded to the call of the Chief Magistrate in 1846, and risked life and health in the public service, were entitled to the honor to be placed in their declining years on the pension rolls of the country, on a footing with the most favored veterans of other wars in which the nation has been embroiled.

When this object was first announced, April 15, 1872, in a circular emanating from the Organizing Committee in this city, appealing to the fraternal feelings of the comparatively few remaining veterans to lay aside their political differences and unite in this laudable object; another solemn purpose was avowed in connection with it, namely, "To rescue from oblivion the names and fame of our fallen comrades, whose lives were sacrificed during the Mexican war," the glorious results of which we had been spared to see realized to some extent.

While all who have thus far joined in the movement have cheerfully devoted their services or contributions to the first-named object, as an act of justice and humanity to old comrades-in-arms who sadly need a helping hand, the question arises "Would it not in a measure detract from the merits of the case if we neglect to pay the mournful debt we owe to those who fell by our sides in performance of duty on the field of battle?" Every generous spirit will respond affirmatively to such inquiry.

True, some degree of satisfaction will be derived from reading the correspondence herein with the War Department, in regard to the erection of a monument at the Capital of the nation, in commemoration of our long neglected brothers whose mortal remains have occupied unmarked graves in a foreign soil for more than a quarter of a century. The interest manifested by the Government in this respect indicates that our agitation of the subject has not been barren of beneficial results, and encourages a hope of better things in the future.

But perhaps the most fitting tribute the Association can offer to their comrades passed away and their descendants, would be to aid in the publication of a COMPREHENSIVE NARRATIVE OF ALL THE FACTS connected with a period which marks a most glorious epoch in the first century of our country's history, which will awaken inquiry and impress the importance of those events on the rising and future generations of American citizens. Every man who served therein has an individual interest in preserving and perpetuating the glorious traditions and historical facts of the Mexican war, and however humble the capacity in which he may have served, if his duties were faithfully discharged, he can leave a name to his children entitled to be honored by his countrymen while the nation exists.

In fulfilment of his design heretofore announced as stated, the First Secretary deems it a duty incumbent upon the position assigned him by the distinguished delegates to our two last National Conventions, to publish under his immediate supervision and control, a HISTORY OF THE MEXICAN WAR, comprising in regular order, *an impartial review of its causes*, (derived from official sources exclusively;) *a comprehensive narrative of the several campaigns and expeditions, military and naval, with their lists of killed and wounded; a treatise on the results of the war*, as regards its effects upon the military renown and material prosperity of the country (some idea of this last thesis is set forth in the Minority Report of the Committee of Pensions, on pages 15 and 16 of this pamphlet.) An APPENDIX will contain an *authentic list of the officers engaged in the war*, Regular and Volunteer, to be verified by the War Department, with such special marks of distinction as were conferred upon them for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Mexican war. It is also designed to publish a *list of the survivors*, (so far as they can be obtained by the First Secretary) with the corps to which they were attached.

Such a work as is here contemplated has never been prepared, and probably never would have been without the preliminary agitation out of which our Association was formed and the residence of so many survivors ascertained, which now renders the proposition feasible, if a generous co-operation of comrades can be enlisted in the undertaking. But the compilation of the work, and its distribution among the multitude of libraries throughout the land, involves much labor and great pecuniary expense—more, perhaps, than any of the great publishing houses of the country would like to invest in the enterprise.

A plan to cover the expense, however, suggests itself, by which the Secretary will be enabled to accomplish the work devolving upon him in the interest of our common cause, and he respectfully solicits the business of *prosecuting the claims of the survivors before the Department of the Interior* when our bill becomes a law by act of Congress. The fee in similar cases is fixed by law at ten dollars in the absence of a contract, and if the survivors extend their patronage to the undersigned, the lowest fee will enable him to carry out this project, leaving a surplage to perpetuate the organization for further benefits in the future. He hopes, at least, that rival applicants for this patronage of the members will hold out as favorable inducements. He respectfully suggests, also, that each survivor desiring the success of the enterprise will *solicit subscribers to the book* among his friends and neighbors outside of the organization and forward their names and address to the Secretary; an edition to supply the surviving veterans only would hardly warrant the undertaking. As an apology for his boldness in asking these favors, the undersigned begs leave to remind his comrades that his services in the cause from its inception have been hitherto given *without compensation* other than that which an earnest enthusiast derives from doing what he conceives to be a good work in behalf of the brave companions of his youth.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

ALEXANDER M. KENADAY.

First Secretary N. A. V. M. W., Lock Box 37, Washington, D. C.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

National Association

OF

Veterans of the Mexican War,

SECOND ANNUAL REUNION,

HELD IN

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON,

FEBRUARY 22D AND 23D, 1875,

CONTAINING

List of Delegates of 1874 and 1875; Officers of the Association; Reports of Officers and Committees; Transactions of the Past Year; Report of the Pension Committee; Interesting Correspondence Relative to the Dead in Mexico, &c.

COMPILED BY SECRETARY A. M. KENADAY.

WASHINGTON:
JOHN H. CUNNINGHAM, PRINTER.
1875.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. At the appointed time the President shall take the chair and call the meeting to order.
2. Roll call of officers.
3. Appointment of Committee on Credentials and their Report.
4. Minutes of the preceding meeting read and disposed of.
5. Motions for and Appointment of Committees.
6. Reports of Standing Committees.
7. Unfinished Business.
8. Final Reports of Committees and action thereon.
9. Oration.
10. New business.
11. Election of Officers for ensuing year.
12. Anything for the good of the Association.
13. Adjournment.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATION.

On the 20th of February, 1873, in response to a call for a meeting of Mexican Veterans in Washington, to consider the propriety of joining as a body in the inaugural ceremonies of President GRANT, on the ensuing 4th of March, about twenty persons assembled. After agreeing to the proposition for which they had met, Mr. A. M. KENADAY, resident agent in Washington of the San Francisco Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, called attention of those present to the fact that the Scott Legion of Pittsburgh, Pa., had forwarded a petition to Congress for a pension to the survivors of the Mexican War, which had been presented by General NEGLEY, representative from that district. Mr. KENADAY moved that a committee on organization be appointed to prepare a plan of action to co-operate in the Pittsburgh project, which was adopted, and the mover of the resolution made chairman of the committee. On the 15th of April an address was printed by the chairman to the resident survivors of the Mexican War, appealing to their patriotic impulses to unite in an association, and combine their efforts to promote the welfare of their old comrades, which resulted in the organization of the "Associated Veterans of 1846" of this city, by electing, on the 1st of May, ensuing, the following officers :

<i>President,</i>	.	.	.	General J. W. DENVER,
<i>Vice Presidents,</i>	.	.	.	{ Major F. T. LALLY,
				{ General D. H. COOPER,
<i>Secretary,</i>	.	.	.	A. M. KENADAY,
<i>Treasurer,</i>	.	.	.	Colonel P. H. ALLABACH,
<i>Marshal,</i>	.	.	.	Major H. A. WHITE,
				{ Hon. J. J. MARTIN,
<i>Trustees,</i>	.	.	.	{ General ALBERT PIKE,
				{ Captain S. N. HOYT.

At the next meeting, on the 15th of May, 1873, Secretary KENADAY offered the following resolution, which passed unanimously :

Resolved, That an invitation is hereby extended by this association to the veterans of the Mexican war throughout the country, now organized or hereafter to be enrolled in associations, to send two or more delegates, in person or by proxy, to a national convention to be held in Washington City on January 15, 1874, to prepare a joint memorial to Congress for a pension to the survivors of the Mexican war, at the same rate allowed by the act of February 14, 1871, granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812; also, to adopt measures looking to a National Brotherhood of the survivors, and a general assemblage on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of the nation's birthday, at Philadelphia, July 4, 1876.

The Secretary was instructed to communicate the plan to the then existing organizations, and take all proper measures to spread the information abroad. Through the liberality of the public press, the merits of the proposition were discussed far and wide, and almost immediately organizations began to spring into existence under the call.

On the 15th of January, 1874, the first National Convention assembled at Willard's Hall, in this city, and continued in session three days. Its proceedings were published in pamphlet form during last summer, and distributed throughout

the country, containing a list of the Delegates; an oration by Hon J. S. Negley, of Pennsylvania; a poem, by Gen. Albert Pike, of Arkansas; the memorial of the Delegates to Congress for a pension to the survivors, and a bill for the proposed law; the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Association; the names of the officers elected, together with a circular issued from Headquarters, calling upon survivors to enroll in the National Register their names, post-office address, age and nativity, service in Mexico, names of company and regimental commanders, where and when enlisted and discharged, and whether they had received a land warrant (to indicate an honorable discharge.)

A similar form of enrollment is attached to this book, to which the attention of those who have not complied is respectfully invited.

The report (herein) of the First Secretary will show the result of the canvass.

Those who desire a copy of the first proceedings can have the same mailed to their address by enclosing a twenty-five cent stamp to the Secretary, Lock Box 37, Washington, D. C., who has a limited number remaining on hand.

Officers of the National Association.

President J. W. DENVER, Washington, D. C.
First Vice President . JOHN LOVE, Indianapolis, Ind.
Secretary A. M. KENADAY, Lock Box 37, Washington, D. C.
Marshal EDWIN R. BILES, Philadelphia, Pa.
Financial Committee . S. P. HEINTZLEMAN, (Maj. Gen. U. S. A.,) S. V. NILES, Treasurer, Washington, D. C., M. D. MONTIS, Washington, D. C.

U. S. ARMY.—Chas. Thomas, Bvt. Maj. Genl. U. S. A., V. P., Washington; Benj. Alvord, Paymaster Genl. U. S. A., C. of A., Washington, D. C.
 U. S. NAVY.—W. M. Wood, Surg. Genl., (retired,) V. P., Owings' Mills, Md.; Fabius Stanley, Rear Admiral U. S. Navy, C. of A., Washington D. C.
 ALABAMA.—John R. Coffey, V. P., Fackler; A. J. Huggins, C. of A., Scottsborough.
 ARKANSAS.—J. F. Fagan, V. P., Little Rock; Edward J. Brooks, C. of A., Fort Smith.
 CALIFORNIA.—Richard P. Hammond, V. P., San Francisco; S. O. Houghton, C. of A., San Jose.
 COLORADO.—S. N. Hoyt, V. P., Washington, D. C.; S. M. Logan, C. of A., Denver.
 CONNECTICUT.—Levi Woodhouse, V. P., Hartford; Justin Hodges, C. of A., Riverside.
 DIST. COLUMBIA.—J. W. Denver, V. P., Washington; Albert Pike, C. of A., Washington.
 GEORGIA.—George S. Fisher, V. P., Augusta; David S. Johnston, C. of A., Madison.
 ILLINOIS.—W. A. Richardson, V. P., Quincy; S. W. Smith, C. of A., Monmouth.
 INDIANA.—Henry S. Lane, V. P., Crawfordsville; Mahlon D. Manson, C. of A., Crawfordsville.
 IOWA.—I. W. Griffith, V. P., Des Moines; Josiah Given, C. of A., Des Moines.
 KANSAS.—E. N. O. Clough, V. P., Leavenworth; J. R. McClure, C. of A., Junction City.
 KENTUCKY.—W. T. Ward, V. P., Louisville; T. W. Campbell, C. of A., Bowling Green.
 LOUISIANA.—G. Mason Graham, V. P., Alexandria; P. O. Hebert, C. of A., New Orleans.
 MARYLAND.—Joseph H. Ruddoch, V. P., Baltimore; John T. Gray, C. of A., Baltimore.
 MASSACHUSETTS.—Isaac H. Wright, V. P., Boston; Stephen Hoyt, C. of A., Salem.
 MICHIGAN.—Thomas B. W. Stockton, V. P., Flint; Wm. P. Wilkins, C. of A., Detroit.
 MINNESOTA.—W. A. Gorman, V. P., St. Paul; Francis Peteler, C. of A., Minneapolis.
 MISSISSIPPI.—Beverly Matthews, V. P., Columbus; Claiborne Farrish, C. of A., Woodville.

MISSOURI.—L. C. Easton, V. P.; St. Louis; Jonas Clerk, C. of A., Chillicothe.
 NEVADA.—W. W. McCoy, V. P., Eureka; W. Frank Stewart, C. of A., Virginia City.
 NEW HAMPSHIRE.—T. P. Pierce, V. P., Nashua; George Bowers, C. of A., do.
 NEW JERSEY.—Chas. Bowers, V. P., Newark; James E. Nuttman, C. of A., do.
 NEW YORK.—W. Linn Tidball, V. P., New York; Wm. Colligan, C. of A., do.
 NORTH CAROLINA.—O. R. Smith, V. P., Raleigh; E. Cantwell, C. of A., Wilmington.
 OHIO.—George W. Morgan, V. P., Mount Vernon; C. N. Allen, C. of A., Steubenville.
 OREGON.—E. Hamilton, V. P., Portland; John W. Eagan, C. of A., do.
 PENNSYLVANIA.—Robert Klotz, V. P., Mauch Chunk; C. F. Sargent, C. of A., Philadelphia.
 RHODE ISLAND.—A. E. Burnside, V. P., The Capital; Nelson Viall, C. of A., Providence.
 SOUTH CAROLINA.—R. G. M. Dunovant, V. P., Edgefield; W. B. Stanley, C. of A., Columbia.
 TENNESSEE.—Gideon J. Pillow, V. P., Memphis; Leon Truesdale, C. of A., Nashville.
 TEXAS.—S. B. Maxey, V. P., The Capital; G. H. Giddings, C. of A., Brenham.
 VIRGINIA.—Robert G. Scott, V. P., Richmond; B. D. Harmon, C. of A., Staunton.
 WASHINGTON TER.—James Tilton, V. P., Seattle; Granville O. Haller, C. of A., Coupeville.
 WEST VIRGINIA.—G. A. Porterfield, V. P., Charles town; N. N. Hoffman, C. of A., Morgantown.
 WISCONSIN.—A. A. Meredith, V. P., Madison; C. R. Johnson, C. of A., Black River Falls.

Secretaries.

A. M. Kenaday, Washington, D. C.
 ASSISTANTS.
 1st. W. L. Schley, Baltimore, Md.
 2d. J. F. Huber, Louisville, Ky.
 3d. H. A. McGlenen, Boston, Mass.
 4th. W. T. Hall, ———, Mo.

Treasurer.

S. V. Niles, Washington, D. C.

Marshal.

E. R. Biles, Philadelphia, Pa.

List of Delegates by States, &c.,

FOR

CONVENTIONS OF 1874 AND 1875.

-
- ALABAMA 1874—A. J. Huggins and J. J. Martin.
1875—J. J. Martin.
- ARKANSAS 1874—Albert Pike and Willard Ayres.
1875—James F. Fagan, Edward J. Brooks, John D. Adams and Albert Pike.
- CALIFORNIA 1874—J. E. Nuttman, S. O. Houghton, A. M. Kenaday, J. C. Hays, Thomas J. Knipe, J. D. Stevenson, G. W. Bowie, Brant Seguire, Joseph P. Daniels, Richard P. Hammond, William Piper, William Blanding, A. J. Shrader, D. Scannell and H. E. Van Guestfield.
1875—S. O. Houghton, A. A. Greene, J. E. Nuttman, A. M. Kenaday.
- COLORADO 1874—S. N. Hoyt and S. M. Logan.
1875—Same delegation.
- CONNECTICUT .. 1874—Justin Hodges, Levi Woodhouse and D. N. Couch.
1875—Nelson Viall.
- GEORGIA. 1874—David S. Johnston, E. L. Thomas, H. J. Sargent, George S. Fisher and C. W. Styles.
1875—A. M. Kenaday, (proxy for D. S. Johnston,) General W. S. Walker and Dr. S. P. Hunt.
- ILLINOIS..... 1874—M. L. Paine and L. Guinnip.
1875—C. H. Kettler, S. W. Smith, J. G. Fonda and A. M. Kenaday, (proxy.)
- INDIANA 1874—John Osborn, Thos. Morton, F. K. Tykle, H. S. Lane, M. D. Manson and W. W. Bradley.
1875—John Love, Henry S. Lane, M. D. Manson, J. W. Mickels; and the following who failed to arrive: General McNaught, J. A. Cravens, John Osborne, Thomas Bringham, B. F. Spooner, Hiram Reemer, John M. Lord, Ira Williamson, Judge Carlton, David A. McClure, W. W. Tooley, B. F. Scribner, Scott Carter, M. Fitzgibbon, N. Berry, S. Wallace, DeWitt C. Thomas and Thomas Spicely.
- IOWA. 1874—I. W. Griffith, M. M. Trumbull, Michael Donohue, B. W. Wilson, W. L. Church and S. R. Edgington.
- KANSAS..... 1874—E. N. O. Clough.
1875—Robt. B. Mitchell, S. W. Johnson, (proxy for E. N. O. Clough,) J. R. McClure.
- KENTUCKY. 1874—W. T. Ward, E. C. Berry, J. P. Williams, J. J. Halsey, W. W. Bradley, J. F. Huber, C. D. Pennebaker.
1875—T. W. Campbell and C. D. Pennebaker.
- LOUISIANA 1874—P. O. Hebert, J. R. West, U. S. S., G. Mason Graham, Harry T. Hays, J. B. Walton, George Baldy, J. B. Vandergriff, A. G. Blanchard and S. D. Allis.
1875—P. O. Hebert, J. C. Downer and Joseph Mollere.
- MAINE..... 1875—Wm. R. Hawkins.
- MARYLAND. 1874—J. H. Ruddach, W. L. Schley, Oden Bowie, John T. Gray, John R. Onion, Lewis F. Beeler, T. J. Goodrich, Cornelius Brown, William Harcourt, William Howard and H. Webster.
1875—J. H. Ruddach, W. L. Schley, Oden Bowie, Simon Ambach, J. G. Fury, W. H. Fury, John T. Gray, W. B. Howard, W. G. Lee, Wm. B. Howard, David G. Murray, H. Webster, John R. Onion, S. M. Morse, L. F. Beeler, Cornelius Brown, Thomas J. Goodrich, W. Harcourt and S. B. Doyle.
- MASSACHUSETTS 1874—William Hurd, H. A. McGlenen and Isaac H. Wright.
1875—H. A. McGlenen, (N. P. Viall, proxy,) and E. A. Paul.
- MICHIGAN 1874—A. M. Kenaday, (J. P. Howlett, proxy,) J. N. A. L. Simonds, Charles P. Kimball and E. R. Merrifield.
1875—Alpheus S. Williams, Ho. of Reps., Henry Waldron, do., and W. R. Wilkins.
- MINNESOTA 1874—W. A. Gorman, Francis Peteler, C. DeMontreville and A. R. French.
1875—A. R. French.
- MISSISSIPPI.... 1874—Douglas H. Cooper, John S. Hope, Beverly Matthews and N. S. Reneau.
1875—D. H. Cooper and John E. Hope.
- MISSOURI. 1874—Jonas J. Clark, J. W. Denver, James Shields and A. W. Doniphan.
1875—James Craig, John W. Polk and W. W. Ivoy.
- NEVADA..... 1874—J. F. Ray, W. W. McCoy, W. Frank Stewart and Chas. Getzler, (dec'd.)

- N. HAMPSHIRE.** 1874—George Bowers and T. P. Pierce.
- NEW JERSEY.** 1874—J. E. Nuttman and Charles F. Bowers.
1875—J. E. Nuttman.
- NEW YORK.** 1874—Wm. Linn Tidball, R. P. Noah, Francis E. Pinto, Addison Farnsworth, Francis D. Clark, Thomas W. Sweeny, U. S. A., Charles K. Graham, Henry Roscoe, Wm. Wade, Wm. Colligan, F. W. Seagrist, Charles N. Denman, A. W. Adams, H. G. Gibson, U. S. A., J. H. H. Ward, J. C. Marriot and S. C. Rowan.
1875—Wm. Linn Tidball, William Colligan, A. W. Adams, W. J. Gary, James S. Dawson. The following were appointed but did not arrive: Gen. T. W. Sweeny and Gen. H. Gates Gibson, U. S. A., Rear Admiral Henry Walker, U. S. N., J. H. H. Ward, C. K. Graham, Francis E. Pinto, Addison Farnsworth, Wm. W. Tompkins, James M. Turner, G. W. Leonard, J. C. Marriot, Henry Roscoe, Wm. Wade, Jeremiah Sherwood, F. W. Seagrist, Francis D. Clark, C. Edward Pilet.
- NOR. CAROLINA.** 1874—Edward Cantwell, O. R. Smith, John A. Fagg, S. S. Pyatt
- OHIO.** 1874—Dr. J. M. Todd, Wm. B. Howard (proxy for Hon. W. I. Southard).
1875—J. W. Denver.
- OREGON.** 1874—James Tilton, Granville O. Haller, R. H. Milroy, H. R. Crosby, S. P. Moses.
1875—James Tilton, Washington, D. C.
- PENNSYLVANIA.** 1874—Gen. George Cadwalader, President; E. R. Biles, Chauncey F. Sargent, George Moore, J. J. OsVandal, Wm. J. Mackey, Robert Klotz, of Scott Legion, Philadelphia; Abijah Ferguson, Wm. Kennedy, C. B. Mowry, John W. Hague, Ed. O'Brien, Maurice Wallace, W. H. Barker, Alex. Hay, James T. Sample, G. W. Gibbs, W. H. Hope, of Pittsburgh, Scott Legion; Robert Klotz, George A. H. Blake, U. S. A., Alex. Montgomery, U. S. A., John Solomon, R. McDonald, F. B. Kaercher, Z. E. Barnes, Richard J. Crozier, John A. Blair, Wm. Williams, John M. Clark, J. T. Sample, J. Q. A. Young, James H. Rose, James Shaw, John Kilpatrick, R. McMichael, Louis H. Wunder, John Priestly.
1875—E. R. Biles, C. F. Sargent, A. H. Reynolds, Robert Klotz, Thomas R. Crellyn, John E. Arthur, John Kilpatrick, John A. Cummings. The following delegates appointed from Reading failed to arrive: Richard McMichael, Levi P. Knerr, Lewis H. Wunder, John Priestly.
- RHODE ISLAND.** 1875—Nelson Viall.
- SOU. CAROLINA.** 1874—K. J. Billings, T. J. Mackey, Wm. B. Stanley, James D. Blanding, R. G. M. Dunnovant, J. B. Kershaw, C. W. Styles, Samuel McGowan, Elias Earle, C. S. Kirkland, J. H. Williams.
1875—T. J. Mackey, Henry C. Hack. The following additional delegates appointed by the Palmetto Association, failed to arrive: R. G. M. Dunnovant, Samuel McGowan, G. W. Curtis, E. M. Gilbert, A. M. Manigault, Sebastian Sumter, J. B. Kershaw, M. L. Bonham, Wm. B. Stanley.
- TENNESSEE.** 1874—R. J. Hays, W. J. Smith, General N. S. Reneau, George McPherson, Gideon J. Pillow, Joseph Cooper.
1875—W. J. Smith.
- TEXAS.** 1874—Andrew J. Dorn, S. B. Maxey, Albert Pike, Elias M. Greene.
1875—G. H. Giddings, Elias M. Greene.
- VIRGINIA.** 1874—Robert G. Scott, Patrick Hart, Robert Reid, M. W. Strother, J. B. Laurens, John Poe, Wm. B. Taliaferro, R. W. Brown, B. D. Harman, Thomas B. Tombs, John Boucher, J. H. Whittlesey, M. D. Corse, F. H. Archer, James C. Taylor, L. M. Shumaker, J. Richard Llewellyn, John H. Cooke, Robert Pegram, P. A. Peterson, A. P. Bennet, P. D. Sutton, B. F. Wingfield, C. H. Farrell, W. H. Pleasants, C. G. Morrill, J. B. Hogsden, R. W. Brown, S. C. Curry, L. C. Leonard, C. R. Jones, Samuel Crawford, A. R. Shands, M. M. Anderson.
1875—B. D. Harman, P. Hart, Robert Reid, L. M. Shumaker, Thomas P. Morris, Richard O'Dowd, M. D. Corse, Robert Dyer. The delegation of 1875 were renominated by the President of the State Association, Rob't G. Scott, but failed to arrive with the exceptions above. Also the following appointed by the Norfolk Association: J. F. Milligan, S. P. Quackenbush, U. S. N., George W. Jennings, John D. Simms, B. F. Peddle, John Fullerton.
- WEST VIRGINIA.** 1874—G. A. Porterfield, John Avis, N. N. Hoffman, J. C. Briggs.
1875—N. N. Hoffman, M. L. Dorn, Andrew R. Potts.
- WISCONSIN.** 1874—A. A. Meredith, C. R. Johnson, Otis Hoyt.
- WASH. TER.** 1874—Granville O. Haller.
1875—James Tilton.
- U. S. ARMY.** 1874—General W. T. Sherman, Major General Irvin McDowell, General Benjamin Alvord, General Thomas G. Pitcher, General Charles Thomas, Colonel Alex. Montgomery, Major T. J. Eckerson.
1875—Maj. Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman, Major General Charles Thomas, Brig. Gen. Thomas G. Pitcher, Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord, Col. Alexander Montgomery, Captain S. G. Greene.
- U. S. NAVY.** 1874—Surgeon General Wm. W. Wood, (retired,) Major A. J. Dallas, U. S. A., (Passed Midshipman, 1847,) J. W. Davis, (seaman.)

LIST OF DELEGATES BY STATES, &C.

- U. S. NAVY....1875—Rear Admiral Fabius Stanley, Major A. J. Dallas, U. S. A., J. W. Davis, (Rear Admiral Henry Walke, appointed from New York; and Capt. S. P. Quackenbush, with ex-Midshipman James F. Milligan, from Norfolk, failed to arrive.)
- DIST. OF COL....1875—The Associated Veterans of 1846, of Washington, D. C., were, by resolution of that body, made delegates to the Convention, as follows: President, J. W. Denver; Vice Presidents, Foliet T. Lalley, Robert B. Mitchell; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Alexander M. Kenaday; Treasurer, Simpson P. Moses; Marshal, A. R. French; Trustees, J. J. Martin, Albert Pike, S. N. Hoyt. Comrades: Alonzo W. Adams, William Alexander, Benjamin Alvord, Peter H. Allabach, William Anderson, Edward Atkins, Willard Ayers, S. S. G. Barbour, Z. E. Barnes, Charles Becker, Constantine A. Blanchard, Michael B. Bowles, John Brannan, John G. Brayman, James Bremner, Thomas Bridges, Edward Byrne, Edward C. Carrington, John Carter, Joshua Clark, Samuel Clark, Theodore Clifton, Douglas H. Cooper, Joseph B. Collins, Thomas Croggin, Henry R. Crosby, Howard M. Cole, A. J. Dallas, J. W. Davis, Isaiah Dean, Wm. H. Degges, Addison Dent, J. A. Doyle, Dominic Duffy, Thomas Dwyer, J. C. Downer, T. J. Eckerson, James Ellis, Patrick H. English, Hamilton G. Fant, Charles W. Gordon, Patrick Gormley, Samuel M. Gouverneur, Theodore Gregg, Albert Gruber, R. J. Hays, H. B. Hensley, N. N. Hoffman, Sherman O. Houghton, Stephen Hoyt, A. J. Hurdle, S. P. Heintzelman, Henry Ingle, David Jackson, S. W. Johnson, Thomas Johnson, Edward Johannes, Charles Kloman, J. C. Kretschmar, Fred. A. Klopfer, Joshua Lloyd, John H. Locke, Christopher Long, John T. Lynch, Edward Lander, Joseph M. McCauley, James McDonough, Irvin McDowell, George W. McLane, George McPherson, Robert F. Martin, Hugh Masterson, Squire G. Merrill, J. B. Merritt, Joseph Mollere, Mahlon D. Montis, Alexander Montgomery, Samuel Montgomery, John Myers, Thomas P. Morriss, Samuel V. Niles, Maurice O'Connor, Richard O'Dowd, Edward A. Paul, Thomas G. Pitcher, Samuel A. Pitts, Charles D. Pennebaker, George A. Porterfield, Bennett M. Reese, John Roach, N. H. Robbins, Benjamin S. Roberts, George Roberts, Henry B. Robertson, Andrew Russell, H. J. Sargent, William Tecumseh Sherman, H. H. Sibley, Daniel Smith, Theodore Sniffen, Stark B. Taylor, John H. Thompson, John Thompson, John M. Thornton, Benjamin R. West, George F. White, H. A. White, Marcellus Wilson, John Wood—122.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF
VETERANS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

FIRST DAY—MONDAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 22, 1875.*

At 12 o'clock, meridian, all the officers present of the National Association, elected at the meeting of January 17, 1874, and the various delegations from abroad, convened at the Opera House, (popularly known as Willard's Hall,) which had been tastefully decorated by Col. P. H. Allabach, chairman of the Hall Committee, with retired regimental colors and battle flags, belonging to the War Department, which had been kindly loaned by its officers for the occasion. Some of these sacred relics were in a good state of preservation, while others bore evidence of rough usage in the deadly conflicts through which they had passed, upheld by brave hands. They admirably typified the assemblage of veterans who had, after a lapse of many years, again assembled beneath their folds, to deliberate on measures for the welfare of their old comrades.

Some delay necessarily occurred in enrolling the names of delegates, the majority of whom arrived in the city by the morning trains, but at 12:30 General J. W. Denver, First Vice President, called the meeting to order, and announced that General George Cadwalader, the President of the National Association, had not yet arrived.

By invitation, the Rev. H. A. Cleveland, pastor of the Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church, opened the proceedings by invoking a blessing from the Supreme Being on the objects of the meeting.

Vice President DENVER then warmly welcomed the delegates to the city, and expressed his gratification at seeing so many of those who had participated in the Convention a year ago again present, proving their interest and earnestness in a cause which was based on patriotism and philanthropy, and said he believed that their work, if guided by intelligence and supported by harmonious action, must lead to good results in the near future.

He then directed the First Secretary, Mr. A. M. KENADAY, to call the roll of officers of the Association, and invited such of them as were present to seats on the stage. Nineteen of the officers responded when their names were called.

Maj. W. J. GARY, of New York, asked for the appointment of a Committee on Credentials.

The CHAIR suggested, as an economy of time, that each delegate present enroll his name with the Secretary, to be by him compared with authorizations on file, forwarded by the different organizations. Carried.

Maj. W. J. GARY, of New York, moved the appointment of a committee of one from each State and Territory and the army and navy, to nominate committees and officers. Not agreed to.

Col. W. LOUIS SCHLEY, of Maryland, moved that the Association proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year. Not agreed to.

Maj. W. J. GARY, New York, moved to adjourn. Not agreed to.

Gen. JOHN LOVE, of Indiana, moved that when we adjourn to-day, it be till Tuesday, at 11 o'clock a. m., when the address of the orator selected by the last Convention would be heard, the necessary officers appointed, and the Association proceed to the Executive Mansion in a body to pay their respects to the President of the United States. Adopted.

The CHAIR appointed Col. W. Louis Schley, of Md., Hon. J. J. Martin, Ala., and Gen. M. D. Manson, Ind., a committee to wait upon the President of the United States, to ascertain at what time he would be pleased to receive the Association.

Maj. W. J. GARY, N. Y., again revived his motion to appoint a committee to nominate officers.

Gen. E. R. BILES, Penn., reminded the mover that the assemblage was not an unorganized convention, but the first meeting of the National Association since the present officers were elected. He called for the reading of the minutes.

The reading of the minutes, on a subsequent motion, was dispensed with, and pamphlets containing the proceedings were distributed to the members.

Col. ROBERT KLOTZ, Vice President, of Pennsylvania, arose and said: COMRADES.—I have heard suggestions from the delegates from New York and Maryland, and others, but their motions appear to my mind to have either a political aspect or a tendency to Buncombe. If I understand the object for which we have assembled here, it is to press our claim before the Congressional committees and the Pension Bureau, for a pension to our old, infirm, poor and needy veterans. We have patiently waited for over a quarter of a century for the gratitude of a Republic which gained so much by the prowess of our little army in that memorable conflict, in the way of national reputation, that foreign governments applauded our successes—leaving out of the question the vast domain acquired, that has saved us financially ever since. And yet our old comrades, who were instrumental in bringing about these great results, are apparently forgotten in the general distribution of favors by the Government. I am the last man to cry out in opposition to the pensioned soldiers of the late war; but while they have been well taken care of in past years—have lately been voted very large appropriations, hundreds of millions of dollars—yet we are here begging Congress to do us simple justice, and the only excuse they make is that “there are too many of us!” One Senator, in high standing, says “we received a land warrant,” (worth from \$80 to \$120,) “and that is enough!” I see some comrades here, like myself, who have been three or four or even more days from home, and who are anxious to get to business, and who don’t care for show or notoriety, but wish to accomplish the thing we were called together for. I see here Gov. Hebert, of New Orleans, Generals Lane and Love, from Indiana, Judge Mackey, of South Carolina, Colonel Tidball, of New York, Gen. Heintzelman, Gen. Pitcher, Major Dallas, and Major Montgomery, of the regular army, and many other eminent gentlemen, whom I would like to hear from on this subject. [Applause.]

Hon. T. J. MACKEY, C. of A., South Carolina, was next called on. After returning thanks for the courtesy of calling on him to address the meeting, he referred to the services of the Palmetto regiment in the Mexican war, and said the survivors numbered only 47 out of 1,150 men, who left South Carolina for the war. He spoke of the pleasant relations existing between ex-Union and ex-Confederate soldiers in his State, and related an incident which occurred in South Carolina last spring, soon after the adjournment of our first Convention, where a number of ex-Confederates disinterred the remains of several Union soldiers, who had, during the war, been hastily buried by the roadside and forgotten, reverentially escorting them to a military post cemetery, where they now repose with their comrades, and are carefully tended by appointed agents of the Government. This act of generous magnanimity had elicited the warmest encomiums, not only from the relatives of the deceased Union soldiers, but from many public men and officials in the North who had heard of the incident. He referred to this fact with pride, and thought it would be the means of procuring a unity of sentiment among the American people, and make them dear to one another. The meetings of the National Association of Mexican Veterans would contribute to this coveted end. He was the only one present from his State out of six delegates elected to the Convention; he was authorized to act fully for them, and closed by saying he would do all in his power for the promotion of the object aimed at.

At the conclusion of these addresses a better state of feeling was apparent.

Maj. W. J. GARY withdrew his motions in regard to appointment of committees, &c.

A dispatch from Col. D. S. Johnston, President Georgia State Association, sending greetings was read. Also, letters from H. A. McGlenen, Boston; Gen. G. Mason Graham, Alexandria, La.; Capt. James Spore, St. Louis, Mo.; Maj. F. D. Clark, New York; E. W. Shands, Austin, Texas; S. W. Smith, Monmouth, Ill.; Maj. C. H. Kettler, Belleville, Illinois; Hon. C. R. Johnson, Black River Falls, Wis.; J. Benj. Chandler, New Orleans; Col. J. T. Curtis, Troy, Ohio; John H. Eagan, Portland, Oregon; Capt. Robert G. Scott, Richmond, Va.; J. F. Milligan, Norfolk, Va.; Hon. Levi Woodhouse, Hartford, Conn.; Hon. T. W. Freelon, Santa Barbara, Cal.; Dr. C. De Montreville, St. Paul, Minn.; E. N. O. Clough, Leavenworth, Kansas; J. W. Van Guestifield, San Francisco, Cal.; Col. G. A. Porterfield, Charlestown, W. Va., and others, all active friends of the cause.

Col. ROBERT KLOTZ moved that a committee be appointed to audit the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer, and to make a report to the Association. Adopted; and Col. Klotz, Major A. J. Dallas, U. S. A., and M. D. Montis, Esq., of Third Auditor's office, were appointed said committee.

The committee appointed to wait upon the President of the United States now reported that his Excellency would receive the members of the Association in the East Room of the Executive Mansion, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Gov. P. O. Hebert (who commanded the 14th Infantry in Mexico, and was distinguished for gallantry at Mol'no del Rey and Chepultepec) was called up, and responded briefly to the compliment.

REPORT OF TRANSACTIONS AT HEADQUARTERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Gen. J. W. DENVER, First Vice President, submitted a report of the work performed at the Headquarters of the Association, at Washington, substantially as follows:

The memorial and bill adopted by the Convention of the 15th January, 1874, were engrossed in duplicate, and presented (in the Senate by Hon. John A. Logan, of Illinois, and in the House by Hon. J. S. Negley, of Pennsylvania) within a few days after the adjournment of the Convention. The matter was referred to the pension committees of the respective Houses. The House committee soon afterwards called upon the Commissioner of Pensions for information as to the number of survivors. The Commissioner fixed the number at about 39,000. The effect of this extravagant report from a Government officer produced a marked change in the enthusiasm of our friends in Congress, and was evidently designed and calculated to discourage further efforts at organization. The First Secretary, however, prepared a circular to meet the emergency, and sent it broadcast over the country, with a view to obtain facts to controvert the Commissioner's estimate. The success attending this action will be shown in the Secretary's report.

The Washington Association appointed a committee this winter to urge action by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, at an early period of the session. They waited on Gen. Rusk, chairman of the House committee, who promised a hearing on the 12th of January, of any statistics or arguments in favor of the bill. In order to make up a case, the Secretary of the National Association was called on by me for a report, which was printed and submitted to the Pension Committee, together with oral arguments by various members, at the time indicated. The following is

SECRETARY KENADAY'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9, 1875.

Gen. J. W. Denver, First Vice President National Association Veterans of the Mexican War:

GENERAL: In regard to your request to be furnished such information as I have collected during the year, having reference to the petition of the National Convention held in this city last January, asking from the people's representatives in Congress a pension to the survivors of the army and navy who served in the war with Mexico, I have the honor to report that, soon after the adjournment of the Convention, when all interested felt assured that Congress would promptly comply with the just request of the large body of distinguished officers and soldiers who had journeyed hither at great personal expense, from all sections of the nation in order to give a united expression to the prayer in behalf of their old companions in arms, there sud-

dently and unexpectedly appeared in the local press the announcement that the Commissioner of Pensions had submitted an estimate to the Committee of Invalid Pensions, to whom, under the rules, our petition had been referred by the House of Representatives, stating the probable number of survivors, out of 73,260 volunteers, at some 39,000, accompanied by a fearful array of figures, purporting to show the aggregate expenditure in dollars and cents during the next twenty years under the proposed law, that were calculated, and apparently intended to deter the most generous of our friends in Congress from advocating the measure during the retrenchment mania which prevailed at the last session.

While many of the old gentlemen who had indulged the hope of a successful result to their Washington pilgrimage, returned to their distant homes sadly disappointed and discouraged—those who had been selected by the Convention to remain here and look after the interests of their comrades immediately commenced operations of a practical character, with a view to counteract the sophistical estimate prepared by the Pension Commissioner's arithmeticians. The problem had evidently been worked out by some Civil Service expert, who assumed that the mortality tables used by Life Insurance companies in calculating the "Expectation of Life," and similar processes adopted sometimes by census bureaus to ascertain the probable decrease of vast populations by purely natural causes, were applicable to the case in point. These methods of computation may be very safe in making up estimates for appropriations, but it will hardly be contended that they constitute an "exact science." For every practical man familiar with the history of our country knows that the ordinary casualties and desertions during the war with Mexico largely reduced the number who would be eligible to a pension, while the almost universal prevalence of chronic diseases, contracted by unacclimated and imprudent young men in the unhealthy tropics, sadly thinned the ranks of those who escaped the dangers of the battle-fields of Mexico.

In addition to the potent influences working their decimation above indicated, the facts are well known that vast numbers sought, after their return from Mexico, new excitement in every field of adventure that presented itself. Very many of our old comrades fell victims to the chivalric and roving dispositions begotten of their military service, in the warlike affairs occurring in Yucatan, Cuba, Lower California, Sonora, and Nicaragua.

The gold and silver discoveries in the far western possessions of the country—acquired by their valor from the Mexican Republic—also attracted many of the survivors to the Pacific Slope, where they served as pioneers of the civilization now developing that golden empire; and who in their progress thither blazed the timber of these unexplored regions, to mark the paths which have since become easy highways to the present generation.

Lastly, the terrible quarrel in our national family, now happily ended, which called into active service the old and the young, found nearly all the survivors of Mexico, who could report for duty, at the front, on one side or the other, where their military experience and training soon made them eminent as officers or terminated their earthly career. Many of those who carried muskets in the Mexican war were found worthy to command brigades and divisions in the late struggle, while several of our young lieutenants of that period, profiting by their experience in Mexico, have been exalted to the highest pinnacles of military renown.

(And it is proper to note, in this connection, to the honor of those distinguished officers, that they are, almost to a man, in hearty sympathy—and many of them in active co-operation—with this movement in behalf of their old followers and comrades, still struggling with adversity, who are left in their old age without even the privilege of asylum in the Soldiers' Home, which noble institution, by the way, was established mainly by money collected from a conquered people, as tribute to the valor of the army in Mexico, and its fund has since swollen to gigantic proportions under the fostering care of the Commissioners of the Home. With the pension proposed, all who served in Mexico will be entitled to admission, by turning in their pensions to the Home fund. As the case now stands, only those who served continuously for twenty years, or who were disabled in the line of duty, are eligible to admission.)*

But returning to our Pension Commissioner's estimate. The convention of last January, before adjournment, organized a national association, as suggested in the call, with a vice president and a council of administration in each of the States and Territories. To these, and to every known subordinate body, a circular letter was addressed from the headquarters in this city explanatory of the obstacles raised up by the Pension Bureau, and urging energetic action on the part of all who felt an interest in the subject, with a view to making a thorough canvass of every State and Territory in the Union, through the instrumentality of State, County, and town organizations. There were printed for distribution here 17,000 of these circulars, and 4,000 copies of a pamphlet containing an account of the convention proceedings. In Kentucky, Indiana, and Texas, large editions of the circular were reprinted and circulated. Earnest appeal was made to the press throughout the Union to give the subject the widest circulation, which was most generously responded to. With the aid of a copy of Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Directory, the undersigned was enabled to direct these circulars to every county newspaper in the new Territories, and also to the principal papers in each county of the several States which sent any considerable number of troops to Mexico. Many of the circulars have been returned to me with the information called for in the blanks, from the remotest quarters of the country. State conventions have been held since this movement begun in Texas, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, and elsewhere, at which concerted action was taken to obtain the address of every known comrade. I feel safe in asserting that the subject has been discussed in every city, town, village, or hamlet in the Union, where a surviving veteran of Mexico resides.

The number thus far obtained by these means indicates very clearly that the methods of

*[NOTE.—Senate Executive Document No. 34, Forty-first Congress, Second Session, gives the history of the founding of the "Soldiers' Home," and the Report of the Commissioners thereon shows that \$182,047.78, which properly belonged to the soldiers serving in Mexico, was the basis of this princely estate, now controlled exclusively by the Adjutant General, the Surgeon General, and the Commissary General of the Army. The sum above named, with compound interest to date, would equitably entitle the surviving soldiers of Mexico, regular and volunteer, to admission to its hospitable walls for the balance of their existence on earth.]

calculating the survivors of the Mexican war adopted by the statisticians of the Pension Bureau are totally inapplicable. I will state the result, and quote the views of several distinguished officers and intelligent soldiers, selected from an abundance of such testimony forwarded to me as Secretary of the National Association, and respectfully suggest that you leave to the honorable Committee of Pensions to estimate, in the light of the facts submitted, the probable number of survivors who have failed to respond through indifference, or from ignorance of the fact that the National Association desired their names for preservation in the register.

THE RETURNS.

Whole number of returned circulars, with information required for the National Register (to wit: Name, age, address, company, regimental commanders, &c.)	1,325	Leavenworth, K., Association	52
Washington, D. C., Association	117	Arkansas, State, do.	215
Belleville, Ill., do.	196	California, do.	204
		Louisiana do.	238
		13th Cong. dist., O. do.	44
		West Virginia do.	17
		Monmouth, Ill., do.	137

Also, through various channels of information, returns have been rendered which are not sufficiently explicit in details for entry of the names in the National Register without further correspondence with each person named, to wit:

Baltimore Asso'n, names only reported	156	Memphis, Tennessee	56
New York " " "	38	Pontiac, Illinois	66
Philadelphia " " "	42	Louisville, Kentucky	79
Richmond " " "	30	Virginia City, Nevada	26
Norfolk " " "	70	Santa Barbara, California	14
Jacksonville, Alabama	30	Eureka, Nevada	11
Warsaw, Missouri	11	St Louis, Missouri	66
Oregon and Washington Territory	54	St. Paul, Minnesota	70
Boston, Massachusetts	80	Indiana State Association	106
Austin, Texas	306	Wisconsin State Association	105
Bonham, Texas	16	Reading, Pennsylvania	30

RECAPITULATION.

Complete for registry as members of the National Association	2,549
Eligible to membership on forwarding military record	1,512
Total of names and address	4,061

The above includes survivors and widows, and all who were allowed by Congress a land warrant for service in Mexico. Very many of those whose names have been forwarded by secretaries have also personally forwarded their record of services; but the exact number thus duplicated cannot be arrived at without great labor, which I have not had time to bestow upon that point on account of a multitude of other duties connected with my position (some idea of the extent of which may be inferred from the distribution of the large edition of circulars and pamphlets, besides receiving and taking more or less action upon nearly 3,000 letters during the year, occupying all the time I could spare from my daily avocation.) I think I may hazard the assertion that 3,500, in round numbers, will cover all the names now in my possession.

Without presuming to express an opinion of my own as to the number of survivors, I respectfully invite attention to the following extract from a letter of General George W. Morgan, who commanded the 13th Army Corps in the late war, and who was brevetted a brigadier general in the regular army during the war with Mexico.

His letter was read at the Ohio State Convention, held at Dayton on the 15th of December, and I regret that space will not permit me to incorporate the whole of this distinguished officer's remarks in my report. He says:

"After the maturest reflection, it is my conviction, comrades, that of the men who served with us on the fields of Mexico, less than six thousand are alive to-day. There were battles, such as Buena Vista, Churubusco, and Molino del Rey, (the bloodiest of them all,) where, of the actual force engaged, of some of the regiments, more than one-third were stretched dead, or wounded on the ground. Thousands perished with arms in their hands; many more thousands were buried from the hospitals, and a still greater number lingered and died after reaching their homes, from diseases contracted in that far off land. * * * Of the field officers of the 2d Ohio, two of the three, and of the 15th regulars, three of the four are dead. Of two full companies sent from Knox county only eight survivors are known, and it is probable that the same proportion will hold good as to all the troops sent from this State, and it may be asserted with safety that not more than eight out of every hundred of the army of Mexico are now alive."

In a subsequent letter, dated December 18, General Morgan reiterates the opinion that of those who actually served in Mexico not more than 6,000 are alive to-day.

Colonel Ferris Foreman, who commanded the 3d Illinois in Mexico, wrote to Secretary S. W. Smith, of the Illinois State Association, as early in the canvass as May last, as follows: "Of the company raised by me in Fayette county, after a pretty thorough investigation, I find but fifteen now surviving; no field officers except myself, and but one surviving 2d lieutenant. This company was the largest in numbers from this State, as was the regiment, the company numbering 105 men. Taking this number as a standard for the 3d regiment, commanded by me, (and I believe it to be a fair average,) there is now surviving one-seventh; or, say 125 men out of, say 950 men. The mortality among the officers, from information, has been greater than that of the men. Then, if my estimate for my own regiment be a fair average for the whole number of enlisted men, (73,260,) would leave of the whole number of survivors, 10,466."

Secretary S. W. Smith, of Monmouth, Ill., an intelligent and zealous worker in the cause, reports as follows:

to fix a value upon it, we must do so by statistics of what it is now, and what it was when acquired, comparing the one with the other in all the changes that have been wrought. But this must fail to give any just idea of its greatness and value to the country. We can form a better idea by asking the question, for what consideration would the General Government part with this 937,785 square miles, with its two millions of people and untold resources, and commanding position in the continent, holding in its arms the great gateway to the empires of the East? No money consideration could buy it at all; its value is beyond price; we could not do without it; we can see in it a bright and glorious future of a dense population, containing all the true characteristics of wealth, refinement and a high order of civilization. No war with a foreign country has produced such results in so short a time, and no troops acquitted themselves with more honor and made greater sacrifices during that period of their service. Having gained for the whole country that which for value cannot be estimated, and having reached a period when many of these veterans are in need, many of them in absolute want, and without the privilege of asylum in the Home established by a fund in which every soldier who served in Mexico has an interest, the country should not refuse to reward such faithful and worthy patriots. These soldiers who entered service in 1846, 29 years ago, must be over 50 years of age, and are too feeble to compete with younger men in physical labor. The proceedings of the convention, and a report of the officers of the association appointed by the convention to gather statistics in regard to the numbers of surviving veterans, have been submitted to the committee, from which it appears that less than 10,000 are known to be alive. From the testimony submitted, the committee are of opinion that 10 per centum of the whole number of officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines, engaged in the war from beginning to end, will cover, in round numbers, the survivors. Of this number a large proportion are now on the pension rolls for wounds received in Mexico and in later wars. Several of the State legislatures have passed resolutions requesting their Representatives in Congress to favor the passage of a law granting pensions to these old soldiers; and if the question was left to the decision of the people by a popular vote, in view of all the facts, the pension would undoubtedly be allowed by an overwhelming majority.

These soldiers have fought those battles and acquired that territory, and, without regard to past or present political views, should be recognized by the Government. Such an act would bring about a reconciliation between the two sections of our country more happily than any other act upon the part of the Government.

T. T. CRITTENDEN, of Missouri;
JNO. D. YOUNG, of Kentucky;
WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN, of Maryland;
J. M. RUSK, of Wisconsin;
JAS. S. MARTIN, of Illinois.

With this brief review of the work performed at Headquarters of the Association during the past year, the matter is submitted to the delegates and members for their verdict. Some progress has been made, and the present status of the case gives hope of ultimate success at the hands of the people's representatives in the Forty-fourth Congress.

The First Secretary reported the list of accredited delegates (which will be found on pages 4, 5, 6.)

When, on motion, the Convention adjourned till Tuesday, 23d February, at 11 o'clock a. m.

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1875.

The second session of the Association was held in Willard Hall, and while the delegates were assembling, the Marine band, under the leadership of Professor Schneider, performed several popular airs.

At 11 o'clock a. m., the Association was called to order by First Vice President General J. W. DENVER, (President CADWALADER not having arrived,) and the other officers present took their seats upon the stage.

Secretary KENADAY commenced reading yesterday's proceedings, but a motion prevailed to dispense with the further reading, in order to afford more time for the transaction of other business.

Col. S. P. MOSES, of Washington Territory, offered a resolution providing that the chair appoint a committee of one from each State and Territory, and the Army and Navy, to report this afternoon a schedule of officers for the ensuing year, the election and installation to take place at 2 o'clock p. m., which was adopted.

The CHAIR announced that the committee would be selected after the return of the Association from the Executive Mansion, whither they would proceed at once, it being near the hour appointed by President Grant for their reception.

The officers and delegates, to the number of nearly two hundred, were formed, under the direction of the Marshal, Gen. E. R. Biles, of Philadelphia, and ex-Gov. Hebert, of Louisiana, (special marshal by vote of the Association,) and preceded by the Marine band, marched to the Executive Mansion, where they were ushered into the East room. President Grant soon made his appearance, and the body filed past him, each in turn being introduced, and exchanging cordial greetings—the President recognizing many of the delegates with whom he had bivouacked in front of a foreign foe many years ago. After the ceremony was concluded, a delegate from Baltimore pinned his badge upon the lappel of the President's coat, to which he gracefully assented. The line was again formed, and the column moved in the same order to Willard's Hall.

While the delegates and visitors were being seated, the Marine band rendered "The Star Spangled Banner," which elicited enthusiastic applause.

The CHAIR announced the following delegates as a committee to nominate officers of the Association for the ensuing term, viz :

Maj. Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, for the Army; Mr. J. W. Davis, for the Navy; Hon. J. J. Martin, of Alabama; Gen. James F. Fagan, of Arkansas; A. A. Greene, of California; Capt. S. N. Hoyt, of Colorado; Capt. S. V. Niles, of District of Columbia; Capt. H. J. Sargent, of Georgia; Capt. S. Montgomery, of Illinois; Gen. John Love, of Indiana; Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, of Kansas; Col. T. W. Campbell, of Kentucky; Gov. P. O. Hebert, of Louisiana; Capt. Wm. E. Howard, of Maryland; Capt. E. A. Paul, of Massachusetts; Hon. Alpheus S. Williams, of Michigan; A. R. French, Esq., of Minnesota; Gen. Douglas H. Cooper, of Mississippi; Gen. James Craig, of Missouri; Col. James E. Nuttman, of New Jersey; Col. Wm. Linn Tidball, of New York; Col. S. N. Johnson, of Ohio; Gen. James Tilton, of Oregon; Chauncey F. Sargent, Esq., of Pennsylvania; Judge T. J. Mackey, of South Carolina; Hon. W. J. Smith, of Tennessee; Gen. G. H. Giddings, of Texas; Gen. B. D. Harmon, of Virginia; N. N. Hoffman, Esq., of West Virginia; Col. S. P. Moses, of Washington Territory.

The appointed time having arrived for the oration, the CHAIR introduced the orator selected for the occasion by the last Convention, Col. William Linn Tidball, of New York, who served in the Mexican War, as a volunteer, in the Third Ohio Regiment. As he advanced to the front, Col. T. was greeted with a round of applause.

ORATION OF COL. WM. LINN TIDBALL.

Mr. President and Comrades of the National Association of Veterans of Mexican War:

At our Convention a year ago, the first national collection of soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war, the honor of invoking which is due to the associated veterans of this city, we were invited to the consideration of three grand objects—the organization of a national brotherhood, a general assemblage in Philadelphia on the occasion of the Centennial celebration of the natal day of our nation, and the preparation of a joint memorial to Congress for a pension to those still living who served the United States in the war against Mexico. The first of these objects was accomplished by the formation of a national association, the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, and the election of officers, among whom it may be observed with pride are many distinguished men of the country, and at the head a general officer in that war whose gallant achievements are recorded in the imperishable page of history. It is possible that, in the hurry of preparation, some things may have been embraced in our articles of government that ought to have been omitted, and some things omitted that ought to have been provided, but it is in our power to remedy such defects at the present or any subsequent meeting of the Association.

The second object of our Convention, the general assemblage of veterans at Philadelphia on the Fourth of July, 1876, was deferred as by common consent to the present occasion, when it was reasonably presumed we should be better enabled to judge of the preparations necessary for its successful accomplishment.

what could they express other than that the memorialists are endeavoring to secure to themselves for their shabby services in a worthless war, a reward such as was not bestowed upon our honored ancestors for deeds of daring and scenes of suffering that are without a parallel in the history of any country? But although manifestly designed to defeat the object proposed, I cannot assert that there was any intention to mislead the committee or misinform the public, by the preparation or publication of facts not designed to express the truth and the whole truth; and yet I am bound to declare that the figures given, even if they be correct, are not altogether satisfactory as a basis of comparison. In the first place they fail to show how many soldiers and sailors who served in the war of the Revolution, and also in the war of 1812, have received pensions under acts and resolves of Congress, more limited in their application than those mentioned, and under special acts for the benefit of individuals distinguished for their gallant services, or injured in some particularly hazardous enterprise. Failing in these particulars, they necessarily fail to show the exact proportion of those that served in either of these wars, who received at some time, under some act of Congress, some sort of pension from Government, while the expectancy of life is calculated, not from the time of the first, but from that of the last pension granted. And then it is left to be inferred, for there is no statement to the contrary, that the acts mentioned are the only ones granting pensions to the survivors of the Revolution and later war with Great Britain; whereas, the fact is, that many acts were passed for the benefit of the former before that of 1832, and many also for the benefit of the latter before that of 1871.

In this connection it may not be uninteresting to mention briefly the prominent characteristics of some of the pension laws enacted for the benefit of the survivors of the Revolution. As early as May, 1778, an act was passed entitling to a reward of eighty dollars, all non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates who enlisted for the war and served to its termination; and in 1828, the survivors of such were granted a pension of full pay during their natural lives. In October, 1780, a relief pension of half pay was granted to each of a certain class of surviving officers; and in 1828, the pay of such of these as were then living, was increased to full pay, according to the respective rank of each, not exceeding the full pay of a captain of the line. The act of March, 1818, already mentioned, was for the benefit of all officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, soldiers, marines and mariners who served to the end of the war, or for a period of nine months during the war in the army or navy of the United States, and who were at the time of the passage of the act or might afterwards become, by reason of reduced circumstances in life, in need of assistance from the country for their support, each officer being entitled to twenty dollars, and each of the others to eight dollars a month during their lives. The act of June, 1832, more extended in its scope than any of the previous acts, embraced all surviving officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, soldiers and Indian spies who served in the Continental line, and all State troops, volunteers and militia who served in the war not entitled to benefit under the relief act of 1828; and entitled each who had served two years at one or more terms to receive the amount of his full pay according to his rank, but not to exceed the pay of a captain of the line; and also entitled each who had served a term or terms in the whole not less than six months, to an amount bearing such proportion to the annuity granted to the same rank for the service of two years, as his term of service bore to that period.

Here let it be observed that the acts to which I have alluded, the principle ones of a general character passed for the benefit of the soldiers of the Revolution, provide only for the relief of the poor, and grant what are known as indigent pensions, which are not to be confounded with invalid pensions, bestowed for wounds received in battle, or other injuries sustained in the service in the line of duty. Of the latter pensions there were a great many bestowed during the war, and afterwards during the lives of the survivors, some for the benefit of individuals, and others for the benefit of classes of individuals, whereby full pay was granted to some and to others extra pay and emoluments. These invalid pensions, as well those bestowed during the war as afterwards, were renewed from year to year for many years, and subsequently from time to time with longer intervals so long as the invalids lived, and after their deaths to their widows so long as they lived.

In 1838, an indigent pension was granted for a term of five years to a certain class of widows who had married previous to the year 1794, a period that was extended on two or three occasions, and finally during the time they should remain widows; and in 1853, the widows of all officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the Revolutionary army, were granted pensions with certain restrictions.

Nevertheless, it is a noteworthy fact, that of all the numerous acts of Congress granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Revolutionary war, there is not one so wide in its scope and so general in its character as that passed in February, 1871, for the benefit of the survivors of the war of 1812. By that act the Secretary of the Interior was authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the names of all the surviving officers and enlisted and drafted men, including militia and volunteers of the military and naval service of the United States, who served sixty days in the war and were honorably discharged. Whereas, the shortest period of service for which pensions were granted to the survivors of the Revolutionary war, not invalids otherwise provided for, was six months, and then only to such as could establish by undoubted evidence that they were in need of assistance from their country to save them from starvation. By a comparison of the pensionary benefits bestowed by the act just mentioned, with those of the most liberal laws ever enacted for the relief of the survivors of the Revolution, it will be seen that a very marked discrimination has been made in favor of those who served in the later war, or conversely, against those who achieved our glorious independence—a discrimination, to use with slight variance the language employed against the veterans of the Mexican war, if not impolitic, at least unprecedented.

As already remarked, the principal objections offered to the bill submitted with our memorial are the aggregate number of the survivors of the Mexican war, their average age, and their expectancy of life, as reckoned by the Bureau of Pensions. It is stated that the number, given at over 35,000, was ascertained by actual computations from tables used in the census reports, by the mode of calculation common to life assurance associations, and such others as speculate in human existence; and it is claimed that the number would not materially differ from an actual count could one be made. As an instance of the correctness of the Pension Office computations, it is declared that when the proposition came before the House of Representatives to pension the survivors of the war of 1812, it was shown that the number would probably exceed 40,000, and it is added that already over 41,000 claims have been presented. It is said elsewhere, in the same statement, that under the act alluded to, 21,296 were benefited, but there is nothing to show what became of the other 20,000 applications. Are we to infer that over 20,000 claims, or about one-half of all presented, were rejected as fraudulent, or held in abeyance? Or are we to infer that over 20,000 patriots of the war of 1812, whose average age was seventy-nine years, and whose expectancy of life was but six, were unjustly deprived of pensions to which they are lawfully entitled? If we assume that no such injustice has been done to these aged patriots, and we hope for the sake of humanity that there is good ground for such an assumption, are we not forced to the conclusion that the calculations of the Pension Office, in so far as they pertain to the survivors of the second British war, are, to say the least, surprisingly inaccurate? And if erroneous in respect to the survivors of that war, may we not reasonably conclude that estimates made by the same office, from the same tables, by the same mode of calculation, concerning about the same number of people, may be equally incorrect? Allowing for a similar miscalculation, the number of survivors of the Mexican war, instead of being over 35,000, would be about 17,000, including such as served less than sixty days, and are excluded from the benefits of the bill by its own provisions.

But without further reference to this discrepancy, let us consider the estimated number of the survivors of the Mexican war, having in view some of the circumstances of their subsequent history. In computing the number of these, it should be remembered that the war, after the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, was carried on in the States of Mexico, a country differing in many essential respects from our own, particularly in the climate, which, hot nearly every where in summer, and in the winter cold only in the mountains, was in some places arid, and in others sultry, whereby the soldiers were exposed to climatic

influences to which they were wholly unaccustomed, and in no wise prepared to resist and overcome. The result was disease in nearly every form common to the tropical regions, and death in a greater proportion than ever befell an army of the United States in any other war, not excepting the protracted struggle against the Seminoles in the everglades of Florida. Of the survivors, it is a well known fact, that a very considerable number was discharged on account of disease contracted in the line of duty, and that a much larger number, who had served to the end of the war, returned to their homes with the seeds of disease in their systems; and it is also a well known fact—one that I have never heard questioned unless it be by the computations of the Pension Bureau, that the greater portion of both of these classes, after a few years of intense suffering, died of these diseases. Upon the discovery of gold in California, the survivors of the Mexican war were among the first to adventure by land and water to the sunny slopes of the Pacific, being thereby not only subjected to the worst exposures by the way, but to all the vicissitudes incident to gold-hunting under the first fever of excitement; and while it is reasonable to conclude that the loss among them by death was in proportion to their number, it is generally believed that the proportion was very much greater, occasioned by their susceptibility to climatic changes, the result of similar exposure during the war. When in the course of human events it became necessary to call for volunteers, in the South to sustain and in the North to suppress the recent rebellion, the survivors of the Mexican war on both sides of Mason and Dixon's Line, yielding to the influences of surrounding circumstances, were the first to rush into the conflict and the last to lay down their arms; and it is estimated, by the help of what are supposed to be well authenticated facts, that the loss by death among them, in both the contending armies, was very much greater in proportion to the number engaged than of any other class of contestants. For these reasons, and many others that might be given, it is believed that the survivors of the Mexican war, who would be entitled to a pension under the bill presented with our memorial, do not in reality exceed, if they even reach, a fourth of the number given by the Pension Bureau; and we are strengthened in this belief, because there is perhaps not one within the sound of my voice who cannot count upon the fingers of his two hands all the survivors of the company in which he served, while here and there is one who can safely say that he is the last of the eighty or hundred with whom he entered the army.

But the act of 1871, though in our bill we follow its language in every unobjectionable feature, is not allowed us as a precedent, for the remarkable reason that only a little over a quarter of a century has elapsed since the close of the Mexican war. To constitute an example for us, it is necessary that full half a century should have passed away, that nineteen-twentieths of our number should have died, and that the average age of the lingering twentieth should have reached to four score years. The objection is not urged on the ground that a man of only fifty-one years is still able to earn a support by manual labor, but because the number to be benefited being nearly one-half of the whole engaged in the war instead of only one-twentieth, with an expectancy of life of nineteen years instead of only six, it would cost the government too much money, not only to pension so many, but to continue to pension some of them for so long a period.

I do the Bureau of Pensions no injustice when I say that the facts and figures prepared for the committees, when analyzed and applied to the subject under consideration, justifies this and no other conclusion. It is true that the expense of a pension law, as doubtless it was during the earlier years that followed the close of the Revolution, when the Government was deeply in debt, and the people of the whole country impoverished by the protracted war that secured to them independence, and to us the choicest blessings of liberty. But is there any justice in the practice of such parsimony toward the survivors of a war that added millions of miles to the extent of our territory, and millions upon millions of dollars to the wealth of our country? Because a father with three sons finds it difficult out of his small fortune to educate his first born at a public school, and scarcely less difficult when his income has doubled to send his second son to the village academy, would it be an act of justice, when his wealth has increased a

hundred fold, to deprive his youngest son of the better benefits of a collegiate course of instruction, because his elder brothers had not enjoyed a similar privilege?

It may be that the veterans of the Mexican war overestimate the value of their services to the country, yet I feel very sure that they would never have ventured to compare the war in which they participated with either of our wars against Great Britain. But inasmuch as this has been done by an officer of the Government, at least by implication, may we not be permitted to consider these wars together, and contrast a few features quite as conspicuous as those made manifest by the comparison?

About ten years before the Revolution, the British Parliament conceived the scheme of taxing the American colonies, to aid in the support of the home government and in the furtherance of her foreign wars. To effect this object duties were laid on imports into the colonies from foreign countries, particularly on the necessities of life, as tea, coffee, and sugar, and certain stamp duties were imposed, with penalties for their violation, to be decided by the admiralty courts, creatures of the crown, without the intervention of a jury. An effort to enforce these acts of oppression was followed by the destruction of three ship loads of tea in Boston harbor, the assembling of the Provisional Congress in Philadelphia, a general preparation for war, and the battle of Lexington. The war that ensued extended through a period of eight years, and after a hundred battles of more or less magnitude on land and ocean, culminated in the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, and secured not only the rights for which it had been waged, but the largest liberties ever enjoyed by a free people. There is not in all history a parallel of this war, for though other oppressed peoples have revolted against their governments, as Ireland, and Cuba, and Poland, and Greece, and Hungary, only the people of the united American colonies, who "preferred prisons to infamy and death to servitude," achieved and maintained their independence.

Our second war with Great Britain was also the result of oppression, but of a character altogether different from the wrongs imposed on the colonies previous to the Revolution. The questions at issue were the right of search, and expatriation; Great Britain, on various pretences, assuming authority to search the vessels of other nations, and maintaining that a man born a subject could not by any act change his native allegiance. America, more liberal in her policy, held that a man had a right to break the bonds imposed by his birth, and become a member of another government by naturalization, which entitled him to the protection and all the privileges of a natural born citizen. The war covered a period of nearly three years, if we include the battle of New Orleans after the treaty of peace was signed, and the capture of three British war vessels after it was ratified. Great Britain having repealed the order by which neutral nations were prohibited from trading with her enemies, and discontinued the impressment of American seamen, the principal objects of the war were secured.

Many years before the Mexican war, adventurous citizens of the United States, and kindred spirits from other nations, had emigrated into Texas; and having for convenience and security formed themselves into settlements, and subsequently built towns and cities for their accommodation, they experienced the necessity of a home government. In 1833, they adopted a constitution and applied for admission into the Mexican union as a separate State—a reasonable request that was not only denied them, but their commissioner was seized and thrown into prison; and two years after the Mexican confederacy was dissolved and the whole country reduced under Santa Anna to a military despotism. The people of Texas refusing to submit to these arbitrary proceedings, a strong army was sent into that department to enforce the requisitions of the government. The war that ensued, in which the Texans were distinguished for their bravery, and the Mexicans for their barbarism and butchery, terminated with the battle of San Jacinto, where General Houston killed and wounded of the enemy more than his own force numbered, and captured nearly as many more, including the three principal generals, Cos, Almonte and Santa Anna. This victory was followed by the treaty of May, 1836, in which Santa Anna, as President of Mexico, bound himself solemnly to acknowledge, sanction and ratify the full, entire and perfect independence of Texas, with the Rio Bravo del Norte as the western boundary of the new Republic.

During the ten years that ensued the people of Texas maintained their independence, and repelled the successive invasions of Mexico under Bascus, Canales and Woll; and in the meantime applied to the United States, as they had previously done to Mexico, for admission into the union as a separate State. In March, 1845, a joint resolution was passed by Congress, providing that the territory rightfully belonging to the Republic of Texas, should form part of the American union, on condition that the latter government would settle all questions of boundary that might arise with other governments and on the fourth of July following, it was ratified by the people of Texas in convention. The Mexican Minister of foreign affairs held this act to be a declaration of war between the two countries, and Paredes, then supreme governor of Mexico, publicly announced his determination to bring Texas under re-subjection. Early in the spring of 1846, to protect the people of the new State from the threatened invasion, Gen. Taylor traversed the disputed territory between the Nueces and Rio Grande, and erected a battery and fort opposite Matamoras. This event was speedily followed by the actual invasion of our territory, the assassination of Col. Truman Cross, the capture of Capt. Thornton and his party of observation, the defeat of Capt. Walker and his Texan Rangers, the bombardment of Fort Brown, and the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma.

Here it would be proper, if time would permit, to portray the services rendered by the soldiers and sailors in this war—services that would not suffer by a comparison with those of any other nation, or with those of any other war of our own nation. But as the events of the war are minutely recorded in histories accessible to every reader, I need only advert to those of principal prominence, to show that the patriotic people of this country, in return for the gallantry of our arms and the glory of our achievements, would be amply justified in a reasonable exercise of their great gratitude and generosity.

Of the several independent commands moved in different directions against Mexico, that of General Taylor, the Army of Occupation, is entitled to first mention, being the first in the order of time. It was operated on the line of the Rio Grande and Rio San Juan, and through the mountain passes in the direction of San Luis Potosi. The battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma were open field fights, between two thousand Americans and six thousand Mexicans, the latter under command of Arista, one of the most accomplished generals of Mexico—the defeat of the enemy on the first day, and his utter discomfiture on the second, being accomplished at a loss to our army of only 177, while that of the enemy exceeded 1,000. The situation of Monterey and the strength of her fortifications justified the Mexicans in the belief that the city was impregnable; but to the Americans, accustomed to surmount every obstacle, these extolled defences, though composed of formidable forts, redoubts, and batteries, were only so many positions to be reduced; and after a short preparatory siege, and three days spent in successive storms, all these strongholds were carried by our chivalrous soldiery, only 7,000 in number, with a loss of 561, the number and loss of the enemy never having been correctly ascertained. But the crowning glory of this army was the battle of Buena Vista, another open field fight, and perhaps all things considered the most remarkable in modern times, wherein a force of less than 5,000 volunteers encountered over 20,000 of the choicest troops of Mexico under their most skillful commander, and after two days desperate fighting defeated them in every quarter, and drove them from the field, with a loss of fifteen hundred men, or more than twice as many as our army sustained.

Of the other two forces originally designed to operate against Mexico, The Army of the Centre, under General Wool, and The Army of the West, under General Kearny, it is sufficient to say of the former, that it was marched from San Antonio de Bexar to Monclova, where preparations were made for ascent upon Chihuahua; but on receiving intelligence that Kearny, after capturing Santa Fe, had received the surrender of that city, Wool changed his course and merged his army into that of Taylor previous to the battle of Buena Vista. At Santa Fe Colonel Doniphan, with the mounted men of Missouri, was detached from the Army of the West, and ordered to open communication with Wool; an order which he faithfully executed, chastising the hostile Navajos by the way, and conquering the Mexicans in greatly superior force at Bracito and Sacramento. In

the meanwhile Commodore Sloat had captured Monterey and San Francisco, in California : and then surrendering the command to Commodore Stockton, the latter with the help of Major Fremont had captured Puebla de los Angeles and Santa Barbara. On his arrival in California, Kearny marched upon and defeated a large force of the enemy at San Pasqual, and afterwards in conjunction with Stockton, conquered a still larger force at San Gabriel, and again the next day on the plains of Mesa, thus virtually ending the war in California.

Subsequently our Government organized another expedition, denominated The Army of Invasion, to land at some point on the western part of the Gulf of Mexico, and proceed thence under the care of the General-in-chief, Major General Scott, to the capital of Mexico. Before the arrival of this army, Commodore Connor had captured Tampico, and Commodore Perry, Tobasco, the latter after a sharp conflict ; and before the siege commenced, Lieut. Hunter had taken possession of Alvarado. So assured were the Mexicans of the impregnability of Vera Cruz and the renowned castle of San Juan de Ulloa, that they offered no resistance to the landing of our army, and were apparently unconscious of their perilous situation, until Patterson and Pillow opened their heavy mortars upon the city ; and though subsequently making a good defence, they were compelled, at the end of four days, after a dreadful destruction of life and property, to strike their colors, surrender their garrison of 5000 men as prisoners of war, and evacuate their forts and castle, the latter containing 400 pieces of ordnance.

The march of our victorious general to the capital was first impeded at Cerro Gordo, a commanding height near a narrow gorge where the national road crosses the Plan del Rio, defended by a tower and numerous works, and a force of 15,000 men under Santa Anna. The enemy, after a short though severe struggle, dismayed by the impetuous charge of our troops, threw down their arms and fled from their fortresses, leaving behind not only their heavy ordnance and field batteries, but even their small arms and accoutrements. In this engagement, although our force was only half the number of the enemy, we captured 3,000 prisoners, among whom were five generals of distinction. Following up their advantage, the Americans pursued the enemy through Jalapa, took possession of La Hoya and the city and castle of Perota, defeated a body of lancers in the plains of Amasoca, and having reached Puebla, waited the arrival of reinforcements. Thus General Scott and his army, in less than two months, had captured three large cities, two castles, 10,000 men, 700 cannon, and an immense quantity of shot, shell and small arms.

Advancing upon the capital, the American army encountered no further obstacle until they reached Contreras, a strong fortress mounting twenty-two guns and garrisoned by seven thousand troops under Valencia. The storming of this stronghold by three thousand men under the lead of Smith, Cadwalader and Riley, with a loss to the enemy of seven hundred killed, eight hundred wounded, and fifteen hundred prisoners, is justly regarded as one of the most brilliant achievements of the war. The capture of Contreras was immediately followed by the battle of Churubusco, or rather by a series of battles, for on that day no less than five were fought before the surrender of the citadel ; in which our troops, divided under Twiggs and Worth and Pillow and Shields—in all eight thousand five hundred men, with a loss of one thousand, overthrew and dispersed thirty-two thousand, killing and wounding one-eighth of their number, and capturing three thousand prisoners, among whom were eight generals and two hundred other officers.

These battles led to an armistice ; but after twelve days spent in fruitless negotiations, the principal difficulty being the western boundary of Texas, involving the old question of disputed territory, hostilities were renewed. The enemy to the number of fourteen thousand, was entrenched behind a line of strong fortresses, extending from Molino del Rey, under the guns of Chapultepec, to the strong citadel of Cassa Mata ; but after several hours incessant fighting, our invincible little army of three thousand men, carried the entire line of defences, losing seven hundred and eighty, but inflicting upon the enemy a loss of three thousand. The storming of Chapultepec, an isolated mound of great elevation, strongly fortified from base to crown, and defended by six thousand men, was accomplished in the face of a most desperate resistance, by two columns moving in opposite directions,

one under Quitman and the other under Pillow and Cadwalader, with a loss to the enemy of one thousand killed and wounded and 800 prisoners, among whom were a major general and six brigadiers.

Of the two great routes from Chapultepec to the capital, Worth followed that which leads to the gate of San Cosme, and Quitman the road that enters the Belen, each an elevated causeway defended by many strong breast-works, and an army stung to desperation by defeat and the danger that menaced the capital of their country. The resolute resistance of the entrenched army, scarcely equalled in any previous engagement, was due in a great measure to the personal presence of Santa Anna, first at Belen and afterwards at San Cosme; but like the formidable fortresses in our rear, one after the other fell before our invincible troops, who entered the city in triumph, and planted the star spangled banner upon the National Palace. O how glorious the spectacle, when the general-in-chief, like Saul of Israel, head and shoulders above all the people, stood in the midst of his victorious army, and for his great conquests thanked Almighty God in the Hall of the Montezumas!

So many bloody battles, against such great odds, before strong entrenchments, under the fire of fortresses, could not possibly take place without loss to the victors as well as the vanquished; and throughout our land, mothers, like Rachel, were weeping for their children. Of those who make war a profession, how many fell as they would wish to have fallen, fighting for their flag—Cross and Mills, Ransom and Scott, Ringgold and Brown, Barbour and Lear, Williams and Field, Thornton and Drum, and many others, all distinguished for their intrepidity. There was a much greater number among those who pursued the peaceful walks of life, but in the hour of peril beat their plowshares into swords and their pruning hooks into spears, and rushed to the rescue of Taylor and Twiggs, or followed the fortunes of Scott: conspicuous among whom were Hamar, of Ohio; Baxter, of New York; Butler, of South Carolina; Yell, of Arkansas; McKee and Clay, of Kentucky; Hardin, of Illinois; Watson, of Maryland; and Walker, of Texas. Besides these were a vast number whose names, though not found in the page of history, are entered in the records of their country, and cherished in the memory of their comrades.

As the survivors of these gallant men, in whose glorious deeds we were also participators, are we not reasonably justified, after the lapse of more than quarter of a century, in asking of our country this public recognition? Or must some of us, whom fortune favored in the fight, but deserted when the struggle was over, wend our weary way in poverty to the grave, because full half a century has not elapsed since the war, and our heads have not grown white with the frosts of eighty winters?

The figures prepared in the Bureau of Pensions, as I have already remarked, were designed to show that the prayer of our petition could not be granted without unjust discrimination in our favor; leaving it to be inferred that the survivors of the wars with Great Britain had been amply rewarded for their valorous and valuable services. It is possible that the Government was as liberal toward these brave men as the condition of the treasury would warrant; but the most generous apologist will not fail to discern a greater liberality in the time that was allowed to pass, than in the pittance which was eventually bestowed. It is the pittance for which we petition, and against the time that we remonstrate, holding to the opinion that, if our services are entitled to any greater reward than that already received, it is not time that is to be taken into consideration, but the present and prospective condition of the country.

That the character of the services rendered may be fully understood and appreciated, let us place in sententious juxtaposition a few of the prominent features of the three great wars mentioned by the Bureau of Pensions. Taxation without representation and trial without jury led to the Revolution; the impressment of American seamen and the plunder of American vessels, to the war of 1812; the invasion of a sovereign State and the effort to subjugate a sovereign people, to the war against Mexico. By the first of these wars we gained national independence and civil liberty; by the second, we secured our citizens against seizure and foreign service; and by the Mexican war we not only sustained the integrity of a sovereign State, but saved her people from death and their property from destruc-

tion. Of the hundred battles fought during the Revolution, more than one-half were British triumphs; of the fore-score battles fought during the war of 1812, more than one-third were also British triumphs; but it may be mentioned as a characteristic of the Mexican war, that the Americans never met the enemy, however great the disparity of numbers, without giving him immediate battle; and if we except a few insignificant reverses, as the surprise of Borland, the defeat of DeRusse, and the raid upon McIntosh, never without victory. At the close of the Revolution, such was the poverty of the people, occasioned by the decay of trade and manufactures, that the inhabitants of certain districts, in resisting the collection of government taxes, drifted into sedition and insurrection. At the close of the second British war, not only had the people sunk again into deplorable poverty, but the public debt had increased to over \$123,000,000. The war with Mexico differed from these in one essential particular—it was self-sustained; partly by contributions levied upon conquered cities—a fund that was afterwards employed in erecting the Soldiers' Home; but mainly by the treaty of peace, which added to our public domain all the vast territory embraced within the boundaries of New Mexico and Upper California. The territory thus acquired, gave us the ports of the Pacific and opened to our enterprising people the trade of the East, while the precious ores in which the soil abounds, enriched our people with an ease never before experienced and to an extent never before realized, and developed the resources of our country until it has become in all the essentials of a great government, the first nation of the earth.

Here allow me to repeat, that the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war would never have ventured to compare their services with those rendered the country by our forefathers in the wars against Great Britain, if it had not first been done by an officer of the Government to defeat the humble prayer of our petition. And lest the object be now misunderstood, permit me to add, that in making manifest some of the distinguishing differences between these wars, we do not claim to have had a better cause, or in the performance of our duty to have displayed a greater gallantry; but merely to show that our cause was also just, that our gallantry, though judged by the highest standard of excellence, was creditable to ourselves and useful to our nation, and that the results of the war in which we participated, have placed it within the power of Government to exercise toward us a generosity that perhaps could never have been extended to the survivors of the earlier wars. If I were to comment upon the comparison made by the Pension Office, perhaps it would be to say that our Government, even if impoverished by the British wars, never fully appreciated, or at least never sufficiently rewarded, the invaluable services of our heroic forefathers, to whose memories be everlasting honor and glory!

A pension is not, as many suppose, an emotional gift of government, induced by poverty and pity—poverty of the applicant and pity of the government; but an act of justice, grounded in equity,—a reward of merit,—a compensation for services faithfully rendered and inadequately remunerated. It is not bestowed upon all citizens indiscriminately, but only upon those who have served in the army or navy, in the face of danger and of death, and received the seal of their country's approbation.

Two things are necessary to maintain a war—men and means; men to fight the battles, and means to provide the men with proper care, subsistence, and transportation. When it is necessary to take a man's property, the cost is ascertained, and he is compensated; and it not unfrequently happens that the rate of recompense is greatly in excess of its actual value, either to himself or the government. When a man's money is required, he receives a certificate, or bond, or other evidence of indebtedness, which usually represents a greater sum than government realized, at a rate of interest higher than is allowed to other citizens, and free from taxation which is imposed on all other property; and these discriminations, whether just or unjust, are rigidly enforced upon the principle that, whatever its character, a contract is sacred and inviolable. But the soldier and sailor, who enter the service of their country, whether voluntarily or compulsorily, are obliged to receive what their government provides—the smallest pay, the coarsest food, the roughest clothes, the thinnest shelter; and when their services are no longer required, if they have escaped the blades, the bullets and the bayonets of the enemy, they are carelessly thrown off like a worn-out garment. Is this justice? Is

it equity? is it humanity? Is property of greater value than human blood? is money of more worth than human life? The answer is found in the fact that our Government, sensible of the injustice which it cannot otherwise redress, has created pensions for the benefit of such as have served and survived, and for the families of such as have perished.

Generically, pensions may be divided into three classes—invalid pensions, which are bestowed upon such as were wounded in battle, disabled by some other injury, or by disease contracted in the line of duty; indigent pensions, which are a gratuity to such as have become too poor to live without the aid of Government, of whom there were many among the survivors of both the British wars; and patriotic pensions, which are granted as a reward for meritorious services that have been followed by an honorable discharge. It is the last of these for which we pray in our petition, not only because in it the other two are included, but as well because we desire to have the names of all who served honorably in the war, written in the pension list, which is in peace the roll of honor. If it should include some who were not wounded in battle, it would also include some who were wounded but cannot obtain pensions under existing laws. If it should embrace a few who are not yet fifty years of age, and a few others who are still in the enjoyment of good health, it would also embrace a great many who are far down on the sun-set slope of life, and a great many others who, through various causes since the war, have fallen into premature decrepitude. If it should comprise here and there one who is rich and here and there another who is in comfortable circumstances, it would also comprise very many who, to use the language of our memorial, are now not only poor in this world's goods, so essential to the comforts of human happiness, but absolutely destitute of the very necessities of existence, and pensioners upon the charity of those of their comrades in arms whom fortune has more highly favored.

As might be supposed, the possibility of a pension originated with those who had passed through disease and distress to the verge of starvation, and after a careful survey of the weary walks of life leading from fifty to the grave, had failed to discover any other means of extrication. Having some such in nearly every community, it is no marvel that the suggestion, as a mode of helping the helpless and enabling the better conditioned to exercise a more liberal charity, was received with a favor that has steadily increased, until all who served under circumstances which entitle them to this honorable distinction, have encouraged the movement by their sympathy and influence. Among these may be mentioned the surviving generals of the Mexican war—Butler, Patterson, Pillow, Shields, Cadwalader, Lane, Harney and Cushing, the President of the United States, the General and other distinguished officers of the army, the Vice Admiral and other distinguished officers of the navy, governors of states, senators and representatives in Congress, and in private life many more than I could name without undue encroachment on your time and patience. It is scarcely to be presumed that the combined efforts of so many distinguished men of the country can fail to secure, at an early day, the recognition and reward for which we pray in our petition; but in the meanwhile, as poverty leads to distress and destitution, sometimes to crime and degradation, let those who can extend to those who need a bountiful benefaction, keeping in view the important fact, that a time will come to all who lead an honorable life,—as it did come to the survivors of the Revolution, as it has come to the survivors of the later British war,—when it will be one of the proudest eulogies pronounced upon living man—he was a hero of the Mexican War.

At the close of his oration, Col. Tidball was applauded with much enthusiasm, and the venerable Henry S. Lane, Ex-United States Senator from Indiana, catching inspiration from the surroundings, arose and made a brief but incisive speech, indicating that the fires had been rekindled in his breast which made him famous as an orator years ago. Gen. Lane concluded his remarks with a motion, which was unanimously adopted, that a copy of the truthful and admirably prepared oration of Col. Tidball be requested for publication in the proceedings of the Association.

On motion, the thanks of the Association were tendered Professor Schneider and the Marine band, who responded with "Dixie," and then retired.

Col. W. L. Tidball and Col. A. H. Reynolds, (Pa.) who had been appointed by the President for the purpose, here submitted the order of business, [published on page 2, for more convenient reference,] which was adopted and made applicable to the subsequent business of the Association.

WAR DEPARTMENT CORRESPONDENCE—THE DEAD HEROES OF BUENA VISTA.

Judge T. J. Mackey (S. C.), at the request of the Chair, (the Secretary being much occupied with other duties,) read the following correspondence with the War Department in relation to the dead heroes of the Mexican war, who were buried at Monterey and Saltillo:

SALTILLO, MEXICO, *January 2, 1875.*

Hon. Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In compliance with your request to me while in Washington, in September last, I have the honor to transmit to you the following statement of the facts in relation to the burial places of American soldiers who fell in the battles of Monterey and of Buena Vista, near this place, in the Mexican war.

The dead of this place and Buena Vista were buried in a vacant lot contiguous to the old Campo Santo, of this city, on the southeast side of the town. A suitable inclosure was erected, and the graves were at one time marked by stones, but the lot was private property; the American officers neglected to procure a title to it, and the owner has, many years since, reclaimed his land, and destroyed every vestige of its being a burial place. A short time since a crop of corn was harvested from this lot, and it is now planted in wheat. It was known for many years as the Campo Santo de los Americanos. I have spoken with the Governor of the State about erecting a suitable monument to the soldiers buried there, and he freely offered to do all in his power to protect it from defacement in the event of its erection, providing that it be simply a memorial monument, and contains in its inscriptions nothing of a triumphal character, calculated to offend the sentiments of the Mexican people by reference to their discomfiture in the battle. I have no doubt that the lot could be purchased, for a small sum, from its present owner, and the title deeds registered in the proper office, a copy being left in the American consulate at Monterey. As to the dead of Monterey, I have before me a recent letter of the American consul, J. Ulrich, of Monterey, in which he says: "The men who were killed at the taking of Monterey were buried near the place where they fell, some below the town, near the tanneries, others near the 'Obisprado,' (Bishops Palace,) and some of the officers who were killed, and some officers and men who died were buried near the Walnut Spring, where General Taylor had his camp. At the latter place there was, at one time, an inclosure, and some stones marking some of the graves. At present there is no indication on the spot of its having been a burial place, corn being planted there, and the stones probably now being in the walls of some of the ranchitos in this vicinity. At none of the places where there were burials are there now any signs to mark the spot, and there are few persons here who could identify them. * * * I have made frequent inquiries on the subject at various times, but have never obtained any thing satisfactory. There are no monuments of any kind whatever."

He also states that the bodies of many of the officers who fell were subsequently removed to the United States. He furthermore thinks that no opposition to the erection of a monument would be made by the State or municipal authorities, but thinks it would be best to procure an order from Mexico, authorizing its erection, to secure it against abuse in the many vicissitudes to which the country is exposed.

In view of the time that has elapsed, now 27 years, since the interment of these bodies, the uncertainty, even of their identification, and the almost impossibility of collecting them in one place, as well as of the remote localities in which the bodies are interred, and the consequent difficulty of guarding it against unauthorized, wilful defacement, I would respectfully suggest that the most feasible thing to be done is to erect a suitable memorial monument in the Campos Santos of Monterey and this place, purchasing the necessary ground from the respective municipal authorities. It would be thus secured from all depredation, and from the public character of the places better carry out the idea of showing the nation's gratitude to its illustrious dead.

As to the material for the monument, it might be made in the United States from iron and shipped here, or it might be made of a very fine marble which can be procured near Matihula, in the State of San Luis Potosi, 60 leagues from here. In any way in which I can be of service in carrying out your ideas in this matter, you have only to command me. I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. CAROTHERS.

Late Ass't Surgeon and Bvt. Capt. U. S. Vols.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, *February 5, 1875.*

Gen. J. W. Denver, President Mexican War Association, No. 1115 Pennsylvania avenue N. W.:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War has handed me the inclosed letter from Dr. Carothers, relative to the soldiers of the United States who were killed in the battles near Monterey and Buena Vista, and whose remains are buried near Saltillo and Monterey, and suggesting that a suitable memorial monument be erected in the Campo Santos of those cities.

The graves of these soldiers having been obliterated by cultivation, they cannot now be rescued from desecration, and it has occurred to me that the memory of these gallant men might be more duly honored and perpetuated by erecting a handsome monument in the city of Washington, than in the manner suggested by Dr. Carothers.

I mentioned this to the Secretary of War, and he advised me to write to you upon this sub-

ject, knowing that you could give the sentiments of the Mexican war veterans. I therefore invite your attention to this interesting subject.

Yours, very respectfully,

OSCAR A. MACK,

Lieut. Colonel 21st Infantry, and Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1875.

Col. Oscar A. Mack, U. S. A., War Department, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I acknowledge receipt of your note of 5th instant, inclosing an interesting communication addressed to the Secretary of War by Dr. Carothers, in relation to the remains of our dead comrades at Monterey and Saltillo, in Mexico, suggesting that a memorial monument be erected in the "Campos Santos" of those cities. I fully concur with your views of the subject, that the memory of those gallant men will be better perpetuated by the erection of a monument at the Capital of the nation, in whose service they offered up their lives, than in the manner suggested by Dr. Carothers, in view of the fact stated by the Consul at Monterey, that "at none of the places where there were burials are there now any signs to mark the spot."

One of the objects for which the survivors of the Mexican war have organized, is stated in the "circular" which called them into existence as a society, as follows:

"Second. To rescue from oblivion the memory of their comrades who died and were buried on the battle-fields of Mexico, and to procure the official publication, by the Government, of their names in a Roll of Honor, and proper care bestowed on their resting place."

It is perhaps not practicable to render proper tribute to the memory of these men on the soil where they were buried, within the jurisdiction of another government; nor is it likely, after the lapse of so many years, that their remains could be gathered up for burial here in their present state of dissolution.

I think, therefore, that the erection of a suitable monument at the Capital of the United States, dedicated to the achievement of American arms in Mexico, and the official publication of a Roll of Honor, containing the names of those who died in the performance of duty while in Mexico, would be in accordance with the wishes of the survivors.

I thank the honorable Secretary of War, in behalf of the Association, for the kindly interest he has manifested in this direction, and hope he will use his high influence in bringing the subject to the attention of Congress at an early day.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DENVER

President Association Veterans of 1846, &c.

On motion of Col. SCHLEY, the correspondence was referred to a select committee, to recommend such action as might be proper for the Association.

The CHAIR appointed as the committee, Col. Schley, (Md.) Maj. Montgomery, (U. S. A.,) and Mr. M. D. Montis, (D. C.)

On motion of Maj. ALEX. MONTGOMERY, U. S. A., the following resolution was adopted, and referred to the committee above referred to for action:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Association, the erection of monuments at Monterey and Saltillo, in honor of those American soldiers who fell in the war with Mexico, should be postponed until that country shall be annexed to the United States, but that, in the meantime, a proper monument ought to be erected near the Capital of the United States.

Col. SCHLEY moved that when the Association meets again, it be in Philadelphia, on the 4th day of July, 1876, and that Judge T. J. Mackey, of South Carolina, be the orator of the day.

Col. MOSES moved, as a substitute, that the Association meet in Washington, D. C., February 22, 1876, and that Gen. George W. Morgan, of Ohio, be the orator of the day.

These motions elicited considerable discussion, in which many of the members participated, but on a question of order being raised, the Chair held that they were improperly introduced, under the rules just adopted for the transaction of business, and declared them out of order.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO SELECT DESIGN FOR A BADGE AND SEAL OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Major A. J. Dallas, U. S. A., from the committee appointed by the last Convention, (consisting of Gen. P. O. Hebert, Gen. Albert Pike, Gen. James Tilton, and H. R. Crosby, esq.,) submitted two designs—the first, for a shield, to be worn as a badge by members of the National Association of Veterans of the Mexican War; the second, an oval seal, to be used in impressing the diploma, &c.

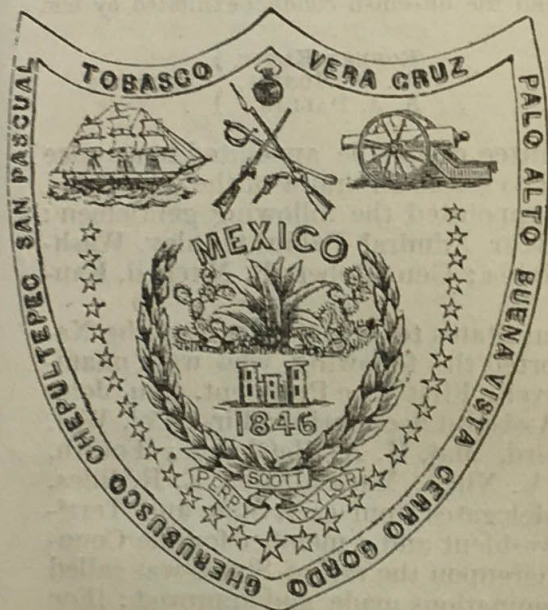
The first, it was decided by the committee, should be of the size of the design herewith, to be worn attached to a ribbon (red, white, and blue) as broad as the greatest width of the shield, fastened superiorly to a bar, on which the words "National Association of Veterans" should be placed, the omitted words, "Mexican War," being replaced by the words found on the badge, viz: "Mexico—1846." The ribbon to be fastened to the shield on its back by a roller/

and the bar to be similarly provided with a pin, to attach the whole to the coat. The material selected is bronze, and the manner of execution throughout in bas-relief.

The committee also recommend that Congress be memorialized to make a grant of one or more pieces of bronze artillery to the Association, captured in the Mexican war, for making the shields adopted by them.

The report was adopted.

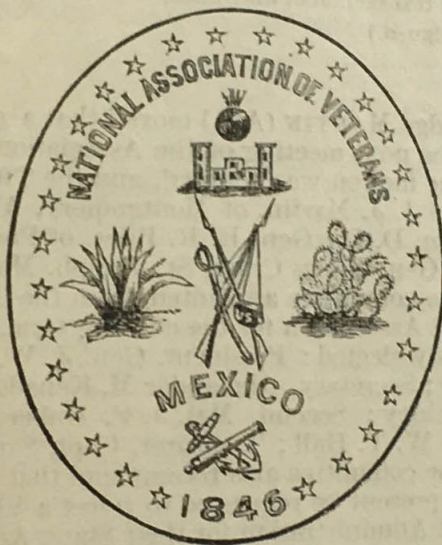
[NOTE.—After the Convention adjourned, and before the close of the session of Congress on my request, the Hon. William S. Herndon, of Texas, introduced a resolution, on the 27th of February, in the House of Representatives, donating cannon for the purposes above indicated. As it required unanimous consent to have it taken up, the resolution went over on the objection of Mr. Killinger, of Pennsylvania, as reported in the daily papers.—A. M. K.]



Description of Badge.

A modified American Shield. The outer rim raised from the general surface, and having thereon the names of battles of the Mexican War, in the order and selection as given in the design. The letters to be block.

1. Left upper corner, a man-of-war, as given in the design: Navy.
2. Apex of centre, a bursting bomb: Ordnance.
3. Centre group of arms: Rifle—volunteer element; musket, sabre and pistol—infantry and cavalry.
4. Right upper corner, a field piece: Artillery.
5. Directly under group of arms the word "MEXICO" in block.
6. Thereunder a Magney plant surrounded by cactus, emblematic of Mexico.
7. Thereunder a Castle: Engineers.
8. Thereunder the figures "1846:" Date of war.
9. 5, 6, 7 and 8 are surrounded by laurel wreath as in design, banded below with three folds, bearing on the same the names as given in design.
10. Surrounding the wreath, arranged, as given in design, twenty-nine five-pointed stars: Number of States at date of war.



Description of Seal.

An oval, as given in design. The outer rim plainly milled.

1. Around the inside of rim 29 five-pointed stars, equal size, for the number of States in 1846.
2. Inside the upper half of circle of stars the words arranged as found in design, "National Association of Veterans," in block.
3. Directly under centre of foregoing a bursting bomb: Ordnance.
4. Thereunder a castle: Engineers.
5. Thereunder a stack of two muskets, with sabre and cartridge-box, as given in design: Infantry and Cavalry.
6. Thereunder, as arranged in design, the word "Mexico," in block.
7. Thereunder a foul anchor and artillery gun crossed: Navy and Artillery.
8. Thereunder the figures "1846."
9. On right of stack a Magney Plant.

[NOTE.—When impressed on diploma, to be found in relief.] *on left, a Cactus.*

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Col. Robert Klotz, of Pennsylvania; Major A. J. Dallas, U. S. A., and M. D. Montis, of Washington, having been appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasurer and First Secretary, submitted the following, which was adopted:

Your committee beg leave to report that they have duly examined the accounts of the Treasurer and Secretary and find the following condition of affairs in the case of Mr. A. M. Kenaday, the First Secretary. This officer has received in the course of the year past, from various

sources, by direct donations and sale of pamphlets, \$569.15. The Secretary has expended this amount as shown by his vouchers from parties performing the work, and his own voucher for postage and incidental expenses, and has beside from his personal funds advanced the sum of \$31.00.

The Treasurer, Mr. McCarthy, received the sum of \$58.46 by a collection taken up by him at Masonic Hall from the Convention in January last. Mr. McCarthy produces a voucher for rent of said Hall of \$30.00, leaving the balance in his hands of \$28.46.

Your committee beg leave to report that they have ascertained that a sum of \$10 was expended by Mr. P. H. Allabach for cleaning the Metropolitan Church after the meeting of the Association therein last winter, and recommend that this amount be allowed from the balance now in the hands of the Treasurer.

Your Committee, in closing its labors, feel impelled to record their high appreciation of the labors of Mr. A. M. Kenaday, in his office. This Association owe to this gentleman a debt of gratitude for his close attention to their interests, and the unselfish conduct exhibited by him in the transaction of his duties,

(Signed.)

ROBERT KLOTZ, }
M. D. MONTIS, } Committee.
A. J. DALLAS. }

Judge MARTIN (Ala.) moved that a committee of five be appointed to arrange for the next meeting of the Association, and to select an orator of the day.

The motion was adopted, and the CHAIR appointed the following gentlemen : Judge J. J. Martin, of Montgomery, Ala.; Rear Admiral Fabius Stanley, Washington, D. C.; Gen. E. R. Biles, of Philadelphia; Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, Kansas; Gen. James Craig, St. Joseph, Mo.

The committee appointed from the several States to select officers of the National Association for the ensuing term, reported the following, who were unanimously elected : President, Gen. J. W. Denver; First Vice President, Gen. John Love; Secretary, Alexander M. Kenaday; Assistant Secretaries : First, Col. Wm. L. Schley; Second, Maj. J. F. Huber; Third, Maj. H. A. McGlenen; Fourth, Gen. W. T. Hall; Treasurer, Capt. Samuel V. Niles; Marshal, Gen. E. R. Biles.

The committee also recommend that the delegates from each State and Territory present be requested to select a Vice President and a member for the Council of Administration for their State, &c., whereupon the roll of States was called by Secretary Kenaday, and the following nominations made and approved : [For more convenient reference, the list of officers is published on page 5.]

Col. S. P. MOSES moved that the officers of the National Association be requested to take proper action for obtaining necessary legislation to secure the right of domicile at the Soldier's Home for aged and needy veterans of the Mexican war. Adopted.

Mr. JAMES S. DAWSON, N. Y., offered the following preamble and resolution, which were agreed to :

Whereas many deserving mechanics and others of the veterans of the Mexican war are now out of employment, and whereas we believe it to be a just rule that those who have faithfully served their country in the army or navy, and have been honorably discharged, should be entitled to precedence in the matter of employment by the Government; therefore

Resolved, That the officers of the Government are hereby respectfully requested in the dispensation of the patronage and employment, to give the veterans of the Mexican war the consideration which is their due and which the necessitous circumstances of many of their number urgently require.

A resolution prevailed directing the President, Secretary and First Assistant Secretary to ascertain the cost of having the necessary work done in executing the badges required for the members of this Association, and they be also authorized, in the name of the Association, to apply by bill to Congress for the donation of bronze cannon for the material for this purpose.

On motion of Col. Robert Klotz, (Pa.) it was resolved that a committee be appointed to wait upon the Pension Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives and urge action upon the memorial and bill pending in the interest of the veterans of the Mexican war.

In this connection, Capt. S. N. HOYT (Colorado) moved that the same committee tender, on behalf of the Association, its thanks to the members of the House Invalid Pension Committee who signed the minority report.

After some remarks by other members complimentary to members of the Pension Committee, and particularly to Hon. T. T. Crittenden, of Missouri, by whom the minority report was presented, the motion was unanimously adopted. The Chair appointed as said Committee, Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Gen. Henry S. Lane,

Gen. M. D. Manson, Col. Robert Klotz, Col. Wm. Linn Tidball and Col. Wm. L. Schley.

On motion of Capt. S. N. HOYT, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association are eminently due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. Richard C. McCormick, Delegate from Arizona, for bringing to the attention of Congress a proposition to erect a suitable monument to the memory of Gen. Zachary Taylor, for his services in the Mexican War.

Col. W. L. TIDBALL moved that a committee of three be appointed to revise the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association and report at the next meeting.

Adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed: Col. W. L. Tidball, Judge T. J. Mackey and Gen. M. D. Manson.

Gen. JOHN LOVE, of Indiana, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That an Executive Committee of three members, residing in Washington, be appointed by the Chair, with full power to raise the necessary funds for the use of the Association, by assessment on the States or otherwise, as in their discretion may be best, and that all disbursements be made by their order.

The PRESIDENT appointed Major General S. P. Heintzleman, Captain Samuel V. Niles and M. D. Montis, Esq., as said committee.

Maj. A. MONTGOMERY moved that the Finance Committee open a subscription now to defray the expenses of the Association, and that the members present be invited to subscribe before adjournment.

Col. Klotz, of Pennsylvania, Col. Campbell, of Kentucky, President Denver, and others, favored Major Montgomery's proposition.

Col. SCHLEY and others, however, objected to the resolution, on the ground that many of the delegates had left the Hall, and it would not result in equitable taxation, and that it might lead to embarrassment; whereupon it was decided to leave the whole matter with the committee just appointed.

Col. TIDBALL moved that the next annual meeting of the Association be held in Philadelphia on the 4th day of July, 1876.

A member suggested as an amendment, that the Association hold two meetings in 1876: one at Washington, on the 22d of February, and the other in Philadelphia, on the 4th of July; and that Col. D. S. Johnston, of Georgia, be appointed orator for the meeting at Washington, and Gen. George W. Morgan, orator of the day for the meeting at Philadelphia.

Another suggestion was made that Judge Mackey, of South Carolina, be selected as the orator at Washington, and Gen. Lew. Wallace, of Indiana, orator for the Philadelphia meeting.

JUDGE MARTIN called attention, in the midst of this running-fire of motions and suggestions, to the fact of record that a committee had been appointed to select a time and place for the next annual meeting, and also an orator of the day; and remarked that as different times and places for the meeting, and different individuals for orator of the day, had been suggested, it would be impossible for the committee to discharge those duties acceptably if they were obliged to report at the present meeting.

This remark gave rise to considerable discussion, in which Gen. Love, Judge Mackey, Col. Schley and several others took part; it being insisted by some of the speakers that the Association could determine now the time and place for the next regular assemblage.

The several amendments to Col. Tidball's motion were then voted upon in their regular order, and each lost by a decided majority.

In the further discussion of the original motion a lively debate ensued, during which several other amendments were suggested but not formally submitted.

At length Gen. JOHN LOVE offered a substitute, which was accepted by Col. Tidball, and afterwards adopted by the Association, to wit:

Resolved, That the next annual meeting be held in Philadelphia on the 4th of July, 1876; that the officers of the Association meet in Washington on the 22d of February of the same year, to further the interests of the Veterans; and that the Committee to select an orator for the next meeting of the Association, report their selection to the meeting of officers in Washington.

On the motion of Secretary KENADAY, the thanks of the Association were voted to the public spirited host of Willard's Hotel, for the generous use of his opera-house, "Willard Hall," for the meetings of the Association the past two days.

On motion of Capt. A. R. French, a collection was taken up to defray the expense of cleaning the floors of the hall. [The collection netted \$22.40, of which \$20.00 was appropriated for that purpose.]

On motion, the Press of Washington City and of the country generally, were voted the thanks of the National Association for the sense of justice usually pervading the notices given the public of the efforts of the Veterans to secure recognition of their services at the hands of Congress.

The day being far spent, and the Hall having been previously engaged for the evening by other parties, the business for which the delegates had convened was hastily terminated. Many of them had come from remote distances, at great expense and some sacrifice of comfort, and they desired to return by the evening trains to their loved ones at home. During the session the debate had been spirited, but good-natured zeal was its general characteristic. If any shreds of acrimony lingered in the minds of those who wrangled in debate, at the close they were promptly knitted up for use elsewhere, when the President arose and announced that Judge Mackey would read Theodore O'Hara's beautiful poem, "The Bivouac of the Dead," which was composed for, and read at the dedication of Kentucky's monument to her gallant sons who fell in the Mexican war. The eloquent Carolinian (the youngest delegate present, perhaps, having served in the Palmetto Regiment when a mere lad) rendered this popular poem with melodious accent and scholarly discretion, the appreciative listeners meanwhile standing in their places as if spell-bound by the reader's eloquence, repressing their enthusiasm till the close, when it burst forth hearty and rapturous.

President DENVER then came forward and said :

COMRADES : With the termination of your labors the time has arrived for us to separate, and again to return to our homes. Our meeting has been characterized by the best of feeling. I trust that you may all live to see many such meetings, for it cheers and strengthens the heart to meet those with whom we have passed through dangers and trials long years ago. The achievements of the American army in Mexico were accomplished for the most part by young men. The spirit of adventure then aroused, afterwards carried our comrades to every part of the habitable globe. Untold toils and exposures followed, drawing along in their trains disease and death. Many, very many of the brave spirits whose hearts never quailed in face of the enemy, on the field of battle, have gone to their long homes, and the twenty-eight years that have passed since we were marshalled on the soil of Mexico have left their impress on all who are living. Our country has been called on to give recognition of your services ; services unsurpassed in the magnitude of their results to the whole people, and the glory of our arms, by any other army in modern times. It cannot be possible that your appeal will remain long unheeded by Congress. By your exertions the boundaries of our country were carried across the Rocky mountains and the magnificence of the Pacific coast was developed and utilized. From these accessions have arisen States and Territories sufficient of themselves for a vast empire. These are constantly reminding the country of your achievements. How, then, is it possible for Congress to leave your memorial unanswered? It cannot be long. We have the same unbounded faith in our country now that we had when in the days of our youth we sprang to arms at her call.

Since our first meeting a year ago, we have had to mourn the death of several of our comrades. Our next meeting will be at Philadelphia on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of our independence as a nation. I sincerely trust and pray that a kind Providence will permit you all to be present on that grand occasion in the enjoyment of good health. Until then, comrades, farewell ! It only remains for me to declare that the Association now stands adjourned in accordance with the resolution just passed.

 *Dear out, answer and return*

Town.

County.

State.

187

To A. M. KENADAY, *First Secretary, &c.*,
Lock Box 37, Washington, D. C.

SIR: You are authorized to enroll my name in the National Register, and as an applicant for a pension under the law asked for by the National Convention of Veterans of the Mexican War, held in Washington, D. C., January, 1874.

My full name is

Post Office Address

Age Born at

Served in Co. Capt.

Regiment of Commanded by

Enlisted at month of 184

Discharged at month of 184

Received land warrant for acres.

Enclosed find donation for copy of Proceedings of National Convention, postage, &c.

.....
Signature.

 Comrades are requested to notify me of any change of residence to insure correct transmission of information in regard to the MEDALION BADGE, when ready, and other correspondence.
[A. M. K.]

PROSPECTUS

OF A

History of the Mexican War

IT IS WELL UNDERSTOOD, THAT THE PRIMARY OBJECT HAD IN VIEW IN ORGANIZING the "National Association of Veterans of the Mexican War," was to obtain from Congress a recognition of the fact, that the men who responded to the call of the Chief Magistrate in 1846, and risked life and health in the public service, were entitled to the honor to be placed in their declining years on the pension rolls of the country, on a footing with the most favored veterans of other wars in which the nation has been embroiled.

When this object was first announced, April 15, 1872, in a circular emanating from the Organizing Committee in this city, appealing to the fraternal feelings of the comparatively few remaining veterans to lay aside their political differences and unite in this laudable object; another solemn purpose was avowed in connection with it, namely, "To rescue from oblivion the names and fame of our fallen comrades, whose lives were sacrificed during the Mexican war," the glorious results of which we had been spared to see realized to some extent.

While all who have thus far joined in the movement have cheerfully devoted their services or contributions to the first-named object, as an act of justice and humanity to old comrades-in-arms who sadly need a helping hand, the question arises "Would it not in a measure detract from the merits of the case if we neglect to pay the mournful debt we owe to those who fell by our sides in performance of duty on the field of battle?" Every generous spirit will respond affirmatively to such inquiry.

True, some degree of satisfaction will be derived from reading the correspondence herein with the War Department, in regard to the erection of a monument at the Capital of the nation, in commemoration of our long neglected brothers whose mortal remains have occupied unmarked graves in a foreign soil for more than a quarter of a century. The interest manifested by the Government in this respect indicates that our agitation of the subject has not been barren of beneficial results, and encourages a hope of better things in the future.

But perhaps the most fitting tribute the Association can offer to their comrades passed away and their descendants, would be to aid in the publication of a COMPREHENSIVE NARRATIVE OF ALL THE FACTS connected with a period which marks a most glorious epoch in the first century of our country's history, which will awaken inquiry and impress the importance of those events on the rising and future generations of American citizens. Every man who served therein has an individual interest in preserving and perpetuating the glorious traditions and historical facts of the Mexican war, and however humble the capacity in which he may have served, if his duties were faithfully discharged, he can leave a name to his children entitled to be honored by his countrymen while the nation exists.

In fulfilment of his design heretofore announced as stated, the First Secretary deems it a duty incumbent upon the position assigned him by the distinguished delegates to our two last National Conventions, to publish under his immediate supervision and control, a HISTORY OF THE MEXICAN WAR, comprising in regular order, *an impartial review of its causes*, (derived from official sources exclusively;) *a comprehensive narrative of the several campaigns and expeditions, military and naval, with their lists of killed and wounded; a treatise on the results of the war*, as regards its effects upon the military renown and material prosperity of the country (some idea of this last thesis is set forth in the Minority Report of the Committee of Pensions, on pages 15 and 16 of this pamphlet.) An APPENDIX will contain an *authentic list of the officers engaged in the war*, Regular and Volunteer, to be verified by the War Department, with such special marks of distinction as were conferred upon them for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Mexican war. It is also designed to publish a *list of the survivors*, (so far as they can be obtained by the First Secretary) with the corps to which they were attached.

Such a work as is here contemplated has never been prepared, and probably never would have been without the preliminary agitation out of which our Association was formed and the residence of so many survivors ascertained, which now renders the proposition feasible, if a generous co-operation of comrades can be enlisted in the undertaking. But the compilation of much labor and great pecuniary expense—more, perhaps, than any of the great publishing houses of the country would like to invest in the enterprise.

A plan to cover the expense, however, suggests itself, by which the Secretary will be enabled to accomplish the work devolving upon him in the interest of our common cause, and he respectfully solicits the business of *prosecuting the claims of the survivors before the Department of the Interior* when our bill becomes a law by act of Congress. The fee in similar cases is granted to the undersigned, the lowest fee will enable him to carry out this project, leaving a surplus to perpetuate the organization for further benefits in the future. He hopes, at least, that respectfully suggests, also, that each survivor desiring the success of the enterprise will solicit their names and address to the Secretary; an edition to supply the surviving veterans only would hardly warrant the undertaking. As an apology for his boldness in asking these favors, the undersigned begs leave to remind his comrades that his services in the cause from its infancy have been hitherto given *without compensation* other than that which an earnest enthusiast derives from doing what he conceives to be a good work in behalf of the brave companions of his youth.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

First Secretary N. A. V. M. W., ALEXANDER M. KENADAY,
Lock Box 37, Washington, D. C.

Max Velt Badge

DM. 28 Sept / 75

Engr. 3 Dec

AMK. 18 "

Engr. 21 "

DM. 5 Jan / 76

" 28 "

{ " 31 " }
{ Dallas enclosed }

DM 2 Feb

Comer 3 "

DM 7 "

" 25 "

AMK 1 inch

— Long

for a

they were

by a

to a

your

take a

CHILI.....	Four Reals.....	0.027	875	0.48.8	0.48.6
.....	Old Doubloon.....	0.867	870	15.59.26	15.51.47
DENMARK.....	Ten Pesos.....	0.492	900	9.15.35	9.10.78
ECUADOR.....	Ten Thaler.....	0.427	895	7.90.01	7.86.06
ENGLAND.....	Four Escudos.....	0.433	844	7.55.46	7.51.69
.....	Pound or Sovereign, new.....	0.256.7	916.5	4.86.34	4.83.91
FRANCE.....	Pound or Sovereign, average.....	0.256.2	916	4.84.92	4.82.50
.....	Twenty Francs, new.....	0.207.5	899.5	3.85.83	3.83.91
GERMANY, NORTH.....	Twenty Francs, average.....	0.207	899	3.84.69	3.82.77
.....	Ten Thaler.....	0.427	895	7.90.01	7.86.06
.....	Ten Thaler, Prussian.....	0.427	903	7.97.07	7.93.09
.....	Krone, (crown).	0.357	900	6.64.20	6.60.88
GERMANY, SOUTH.....	Ducat.....	0.112	986	2.28.28	2.27.14
GREECE.....	Twenty Drachms.....	0.185	900	3.44.19	3.42.47
HINDOOSTAN.....	Mohur.....	0.374	916	7.08.18	7.04.64
ITALY.....	20 Lire.....	0.207	898	3.84.26	3.82.34
JAPAN.....	Old Cobang.....	0.362	568	4.44.0	4.41.8
.....	New Cobang.....	0.289	572	3.57.6	3.55.8
MEXICO.....	Doubloon, average.....	0.867.5	866	15.52.98	15.45.22
.....	“ New.....	0.867.5	870.5	15.61.05	15.53.25
NAPLES.....	Six Ducati, New.....	0.245	996	5.04.43	5.01.91
NETHERLANDS.....	Ten Guilders.....	0.215	899	3.99.56	3.97.57
NEW GRANADA.....	Old Doubloon, Bogota.....	0.868	870	15.61.06	15.53.26
.....	Old Doubloon, Panayan.....	0.867	878	15.57.55	15.50.07

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March 1st, 1876.

Sir;

I enclose herewith one double Eagle which is abraded below the legal limit, please send me the bullion value of the same, by return mail.

Very respectfully
J. B. Linderman

Director

Hon James Pollock
Super Mint of the U.S.
Philadelphia

J.M.

1 March 1876.

Forw. abraded D.C.,
proceeds to be returned.

Rec'd 2 Mch 76.

1876

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March 1st, 1876.

Sir;

Your letter of the 29th ultimo, enclosing proposals received by you for furnishing the Mint with Copper, Zinc and Tin, is at hand.

You will award the contract as proposed in your letter. The bids are returned herewith.

Very respectfully
H. Linderman
Director

Hon James Pollock
Supt Mint of the U.S.
Philadelphia

D.M.

1 March 1876.

Award contracts for
Minor Coinage Metals
as proposed by Supt.
Bids returned -

Recd 2 Mch 76.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March, 1, 1876.

Sir,

I am in receipt of your communication of the 29th ultimo, informing me of the resignation of Miss. M. Louise Kretschmar, Adjuster in the Coiner's Department to take effect from the 1st inst.

The proper change has been made on the Official Register of this Office.

Very respectfully,

Hon. Jas. Pollock,
Supt. U.S. Mint,
Philadelphia.

W. B. Rowanman
Director.

D. M.

1 March 1876.

Actn. notice of
resignation of M.
L. Kretschmar,
Coiner's Dept.

Recd 2 Mch 76.

Georgia National Bank.

E. L. JONES, President.
O. F. SIMPSON, Cashier.

Atlanta, Mich 1st 1876

Director U.S. Mint. Philad.
Dear Sir:-

With a view to accom-
modate small miners in the Country, who
desire to realize on small sums, and obtain
early and accurate returns, we should be
glad to have an arrangement with responsible
parties by which we could meet their wishes.

Can we send gold to the mint in
small sums, say from 100. to 500. - and
receive prompt returns by Ck or N.Y. or Philad.
- If not, Can you kindly name a responsible
party in N.Y. or Ph. - who would attend to
the business satisfactorily. - And much oblige

Yours very respectfully

E. L. Jones

240
E. L. Jones
Atlanta Ga.
1 Mch 1876.

Inquiring how to
obtain prompt
returns on small
lots of gold bullion.

Rec^d Mch 4/76

All Official Letters to the Department proper must be addressed to the "Secretary of the Treasury," and in replying to Letters from the Department the initials on the upper left-hand corner should be referred to.

#Ew

see
Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C., March 1, 1876.

Superintendent U.S. Mint,
Philadelphia, Penn^a.

Sir:

Noted
On and after the receipt of this letter, and until otherwise advised, you will please render to this office a duplicate of the daily Coinage Statement now rendered by you to the Director of the Mint, setting forth by denominations the amount of coin on hand.

Very respectfully,

Wm. P. Fongant

Assistant Secretary.

223
C. F. Conant
Asst. Sec. Treas.
1 March 1876.

Order to send to that
office duplicate of
daily coinage
statement.

Rec'd. 2 Mch 76.

United States Treasury.

New York March 2^d 1876

Sir:

As requested in yours of 1st I have this day
mailed you a check book - Treasury Department -
400 forms.

I am sorry that I am unable to send you
a smaller book - the above size being the only
style suitable for your use that I have on hand.

Very Respectfully,

W. G. Whit
Acting Asst Treas

James Pollock, Esq

Asst. U.S. Mint

Philadelphia

W. G. White
Acting Asst Treas US
New York,
2 March 1876.

Forw. check book
400 forms.

Recd 3 Mch 76.

The Nevada Bank of San Francisco

San Francisco, Cal, 2d March 1876

A. R. Linderman

Director of the Mint, Treas. Dept. Washington D.C.

Sir:

We have your favor of the 23d. ultimo, requesting that the delivery by this Bank to the Philadelphia Mint of the 500,000 ounces fine silver recently purchased from us on government account may if practicable be completed during the current quarter ending 31st instth and in reply have the honor to state that we shall be able to complete delivery under said purchase, as desired by you. We have shipped up to this date inclusive, Oz 400.000.

We beg to inclose copy of a letter of even date, herewith addressed by us to the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint advising shipment of Oz. 24,123.20 fine silver under above contract. I remain Sir,

Yours very respectfully
signed N. K. Masten Cashier

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March 11th, 1876.

Sir:

Enclose herewith for your information
a copy of a letter received at this Office
from the Cashier of the Nevada Bank
of San Francisco.

Very respectfully
H. R. Linderman

Director

Hon James Pollock
Fifth Mint Bldg
Philadelphia

D. M. 268

Mar 11/76

Nevada Bank note
complete delivery of 500,
000 or 1/2 silver during the
current quarter.

[1 enclosure]

Copy of letter from
N. K. Mackey, Cr Nevada BK.

Rec'd Mar 13/76

The Nevada Bank San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal. 2^d March 1876

To the
Superintendent
of the U.S. Mint Phila.
Sir:

We beg to advise that we have this
day forwarded you per Wells Fargo & Co. Express
on account of the sale of Oz: 500,000 fine Silver
to the U.S. government, 21 Bars as per Speci-
fication herewith

Oz: 24.123.20 = \$ 31.133.58

@ 119 ¹/₄ \$ 28.766.92

Payment for this parcel will follow usual
course.

I remain Sir

yours very respectfully

J. H. Masters
Cashier

Nevada Bank
D.F.

2 March 1876

Forw. 21 Baus. Five
over, & purchase of
500,000.

Oz. 24, 123 ²⁰/₁₀₀

Rec'd 10 March 1876
probably

Cashed:

Answer for

Answer for the bank and other account

42.00

42.00

Answer for

Answer for the bank and other account

Answer for the bank and other account

Answer for the bank and other account

Answer for the bank and other account

Ans.

Answer for the bank and other account

Answer for the bank and other account

Ans.

Ans. March 1876

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message ~~cards~~ of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't, } NEW YORK.
A. H. BREWER, Sec'y, }

Dated *Washington Mex* *2* 187 *2*

Received at

1035
To *Supt Mint*
Phila

*Coin quarter dollars and
times for the present*

A R Linderman
Director

1st Collector
Govt rate

☒ THIS TELEGRAM HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE IN

WHERE ANY REPLY SHOULD BE SENT.

CORNER NINTH & CHESTNUT STREETS.

Direct Wires.

[Telegram]²²⁷

S. M.

2 March 1876.

Coin 25 Jan 70.

Recd 2 March 76.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March 2^d, 1876.

Sir:
The following telegram sent you
this day is hereby made official. viz
"In accepting bids for copper zinc and
tin the quality proposed to be furnished
must be satisfactory to the 'Master & Refiner'."

Very respectfully
W. B. Cullum
Director

Hon James Pollock
Fifth Mint of the U.S.
Philadelphia

D.M.

2 March 1876.

Making official
telegram relative to
accepting bids for
Copper, Zinc, & Tin.

Rec'd 3 March 76

3 March

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

WILLIAM CORTON, Pres't, } New York.
A. R. BREWER, Sec'y,

32
Date Washington Mch 2 1876

Received at

To Supt. Mint.

Rhaz

In accepting bids
for Copper zinc &
tin the quality proposed
to be furnished must
be satisfactory to the
Melter & Refiners

A Rhindeman
Director

THIS TELEGRAM HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE IN

WHERE ANY REPLY SHOULD BE SENT.

Direct Wires.

Give Rate

[Telegram.] 228

O.M.

2 March 1876.

Minor Coinage Metals

offered must be
satisfactory to M & R.

Rec'd 2 March 76.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March 2, 1876.

Sir.

I have received the Oaths
of office of the following named
employees of your Mint, viz:
Wm. H. Holtz - Letter-Carrier's Dept.
Elias Leonard - " " "

Very respectfully.

A. Robinson

Director.

Hon. James Pollock.
Supt. U.S. Mint,
Philadelphia.

3/3/76

D.M.

2 March 1876.

Ackn. oaths of
 Wm H Holtz and
 E Leonard Putters
 Joined Dept.

Recd 3 Mch 76.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March 2^d, 1876.

Sir;

Your letter of the 29th ultimo reporting result of Monthly Count and examination of money's in the hands of the Cashier of the Mint is received.

Very respectfully
A. B. Anderson

Director

Hon James Pollock
First Mint U.S.
Philadelphia

D.M.

2 March 1876.

AcRu. monthly
report and Count
of money.

Rec'd 3 Mch 76.

3 mch

Jarboeul Mas 3/76
To Superintendent of The Philadelphia
Mint —

Dear Sir

Will you please be so
kind as to answer the following
questions —

- 1st In what year was the first One
Cent piece issued.?
- 2^d What were the designs on said Cent.?
- 3^d In what year was the Half
Cent issued.?
- 4th What design on said half Cent.?
- 5th In what year was the Half Cent
withdrawn from circulation.?
- 6th In what year was the first Small
Cent piece put in circulation.?
- 7th What was the design on said
piece.?
- 8th What designs have been used on

The small cents.?

9th In what years were the
Two, Three and the five cent pieces
issued.?

10th What designs on said pieces.?

And any other information
in reference to the coin issues of
the United States, from the
earliest date. by doing this
you will materially help me in a
work I have in hand.

I Am Yours Respy

Hon glass B. Smith

Box 348

Fairbank

Rice Co

Minnesota -

I enclose stamp

249½ ~~1100~~

D. B. Smith
Fairbault, Minn.
3rd March 1876.

Inquiring about
dates etc. of minor
coinage.

Rec^d Mar 7/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March 3^d, 1876.

Sir:

Your letter of the 2^d instant enclosing \$19.88 coin, proceeds of an abraded Double Eagle transmitted you on the 1st instant is received.

Very respectfully
H. B. Underman

Director

Hon James Pollock
Superintendent of the
Philadelphia

J.W.

236

3 March 1876

AcRu. \$19⁸⁵ coin
proceeds abraded
D. E.

Rec'd 4 Mch 76.
4 Mch

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March 3^d, 1876.

Sir:

With the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury I purchased on the 26th ultimo from the Nevada Bank of San Francisco, three hundred thousand ounces fine silver, and from the Bank of California, two hundred thousand ounces, all to be delivered at your Mint free of charge, at the rate of One hundred and seventeen cents per ounce, fine, and to be paid for in coin drafts on Assistant Treasurer of the U.S. at New York.

In order to enable you to make the payments as agreed upon it will be necessary to place additional funds to your credit with the Assistant Treasurer at New York.

It has been suggested, that a portion of the

gold coin you have on hand at Philadelphia to the credit of the bullion fund say \$300,000. be transmitted by you to the Assistant Treasurer of the ^{at N.Y.} U.S. to be placed to your official credit, and that a like amount be transferred from the Treasury and placed to your official credit with the Assistant Treasurer at N.Y. By pursuing this course your bullion fund would be increased only \$300,000. I can see no objection to the course suggested. The expense for transportation of the coin from Philadelphia to New York would be paid from the appropriation for freight on bullion &c.

According to the terms of our contracts with the sellers of the Sison bullion we must pay for the same by coin draft on New York, and this being the case, I do not

see the necessity of your having so large a
gold coin balance at Philadelphia. No action
however until we have an expression of
your views upon the subject.

Very respectfully

H. Baileymann

Director

Hon James Pollock
Supt Mint of the U.S.
Philadelphia

D. M.

237

Arch 3/76

Purchased Feb 26/76

of

The Nevada BK & S. F.

300,000 fine silver

@ 1.17 - and of the

Bank of California

200,000 on ditto, do.

payable in N Y

Suggests transfer from
bullion fund to West-
man. N.Y. 6 must pay 5.

Recd Arch 4/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March, 4, 1876.

Sir,

Your Requisition for funds to meet the expenses of your Mint during the current month has been approved for the sum of \$32,400. - from the following Appropriations, viz:

Salaries ————— 1876 — 3,400. -

Wages of Workmen — " — 21,000. -

Contingent Expenses — " — 8,000. -

Very respectfully,

Hon. Jas. Pollock.
Supt. U.S. Mint.
Phila. Pa.

A. B. Woodward
Director.

D.M.

241

Mar 4/76

Approving
requisition for
March, 1876,
\$32,400. —

Recd Mar 6/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March, 4, 1876.

Sir,

The appointment of Mrs. Julia Mathewson as Adjuster in the Coiner's Department of your Mint at a compensation of \$1.45 per diem, submitted in your communication of the 1st inst. is hereby approved to take effect from date of her Official Oath.

Very respectfully,

H. B. Ransom

Director.

Hon. Jas. Pollock.
Supr. Phila. Mint.

D. M.

242

Mar 4/76

Approving app'd
of Mrs. Julia
Mathewson, by
Adjuto, per date
of Oath @ 11.75-

Recd Mar 6/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March 6th, 1876.

Sir:

The proposition contained in your letter of the 4th instant to award one half (10,000 lbs) of the quantity of Copper recently advertised for by you to Messrs Pope Cole & Co at 22⁵/₈ cents per pound is approved by this Office.

Very respectfully
H. R. Munn

Director

Hon James Pollock
Fifth Mint of the U.S.
Philadelphia

D.M.

249

Mar 6/76

Appropriation award
of 10,000 lbs Copper
to Pope, Cole & Co.
under their proposal
of Feb 25/76.

Recd Mar 7/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March 6th, 1876.

Sir:

In accordance with the suggestion contained in your letter of the 4th instant you are hereby authorized to coin \$300,000 in Double Eagles in order to make up the sum of \$600,000, which it is proposed you send to New York, to be deposited to your credit with the Assistant Treasurer of the U.S. in that City to enable you to make payment for the fine Silver recently purchased for manufacture into subsidiary Silver coin at your Mint.

In order to avoid all risk on your part in sending the coin to New York. If you will notify this Office when you are ready to ship the same, I will have the

Secretary of the Treasury authorize and
direct you to forward \$600,000 of Money
belonging to your bullion fund and place
the same to your credit with the Assistant
Treasurer at New York.

Very respectfully
H. C. Sherman
Director

Hon James Pollock
Supt Mint of the U.S.
Philadelphia

D.M.

248

Act 6/76

Supt authorized
to coin \$300,000. -
of ^{Indian} ~~Indian~~ ^{fund} ~~fund~~
in Double Eagle, to
be transferred to
Asst Treas NY by
Jas Silver

Recd Act 7/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March, 6, 1876.

Sir,

Referring to the "Silver Profit and Loss Ac" of your Bullion Accounts for the Fourth Quarter, 1875, I have to request that you will explain the necessity for the entries on the credit side "For the profit on the uncoined balances of Silver Bullion credited per contra, now adjusted to average cost", amounting to \$66,415.⁵⁹, thereby changing the value of the balances of Silver Bullion remaining

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March, 6, 1876.

Sir,

Referring to the "Silver Profit and Loss Ac" of your Bullion Accounts for the Fourth Quarter, 1875, I have to request that you will explain the necessity for the entries on the credit side "For the profit on the uncoined balances of Silver Bullion credited per contra, now adjusted to average cost", amounting to \$66,415.⁵⁹, thereby changing the value of the balances of Silver Bullion remaining

in the hands of the Superinten-
dent, Melter ^{and} Refiner & Coiner.
from the Coining to the average
cost value.

Very respectfully,
H. Rodman
Director.

Hon. Jas. Pollock.

Supt. U.S. Mint.

Philadelphia.

3

D. M.

243

Mch 6/76

Wants Explana-
-tion of Silver
profit & loss of
4th Quarter 1875,
as to entry regarding
uncoined balance of
Silver bullion on hand.

Am'm Due *357

Rec'd Mch 6/76

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Battle Creek, Mich., Feb 6 1876

W. S. Mint ~~Esq.~~ Cashier. Philadelphia

Dear Sir:

Can we get one
hundred dollar in 3 cent silver coin sold
& at what cost?

Yours truly
W. H. Skinner

260
W. C. Skinner
Battle Creek, Mich.
6 March 1876.

Wants \$100. in
old silver 3%.

Rec'd 9 Mch 76.
~~March 9/76~~

The Nevada Bank San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal. 4th Mar: 1876

To the

Superintendent
of the U. S. Mint Phila:

Sir:

We beg to advise that we have
this day forwarded you per Wells Fargo
& Co Express, on account, of the sale by this
Bank of Oz: 500,000 Fine Silver to the Govern-
ment, 31 — Bars as per Specification
herewith

Oz: 35.743.90 = \$ 46.110.64

@ 119 1/4 \$ 42.624.60.

Payment for this parcel to follow accus-
tomed course.

I remain Sir

yours very respectfully

J. H. Drayton
Cashier

Nevada Bank & S. F.
Mch 7/76

Forward
31 Bars
Silver

Recd Mch 16/76.

280

Nevada Bank
S. F.

March 1876,

Form 31 Bars Fine
Silver as purchase
oz. 500,000.

Oz. 35,743 90

Recd 16 Mch 76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March 8, 1876.

Sir

I have Yours of yesterday,
Enclosing Statement of Silver
Workings in the Coiner's
Department during the Month
of February last.

Very respectfully

H. Reidenman

Director

Hon. James Pollock

Supt. Mint &c.

Philadelphia

D.M.

254

Mar 8/76

Rec Coomer's Station
- must of Silas Wadsworth
for Feb. 1876.

Rec Mar 9/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March 8th, 1876.

Sir;

I have approved and referred to the accounting officer for settlement the account of the Treasury Department for Stationery and Blanks furnished your accounting to \$461.37 also the accounts of M. V. Davis, \$18.04, and John Jay Knox, \$22.25, for expenses incurred in attending the Meeting of the Annual Assay Commission, payment of the same to be made from the appropriation for Contingent Expenses of your Mint for the current fiscal year.

Very respectfully

A. B. Underman

Director

Hon. James Pollock
Fifth Mint of the U.S.
Philadelphia

✓ 461.37
✓ 18.04
✓ 22.25
✓ 501.66

Entered as an appropriation, \$501.66 Page 218 - Register

D.M.

255

Oct 8/76

Has paid out of Mint
Appris -

Stationery \$461.37
(Annual salary)

M.V. Davis - 18.04

Profructus - 22.25

\$501.66

Recd Mt 9/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March 8th, 1876.

Sir:

Referring to your letter of the 25th ultimo enclosing copies of correspondence between the Treasurer of the United States and yourself relative to certain debits and credits made by you in your bullion fund account, I would state in reply that it must not be lost sight of that your bullion fund is composed of money actually in the Treasury of the U.S. and that it can only be increased or decreased by a transfer from or to the Treasury, and as a matter of fact the gold coin paid out by you is replaced in the bullion fund, by the silver bullion purchased. In your transcript as

rendered to the Treasurer on the 19th
ultimo you credit him with the sum
of \$65,052.22. as the value of silver bullion
from Nevada Bank, and debit him with
\$61,799.61 the amount of your check on
Assistant Treasurer at New York, as part
payment for silver purchased, making a credit
difference in your account of \$3,252.61
which amount does not belong to the bullion
fund but is a balance due the Nevada Bank.
You should only credit and debit the
bullion fund with the amount transferred
from, and to the Treasury, nothing beyond
what is shown by the books of the Treasurer as
a transfer to the bullion fund can be regarded
as a part of it, and any discrepancy in
the same must be made good from Profit
and Loss account, or by an appropriation

made by Congress.

The Amount of your Bullion fund is kept on the Books of the Treasury as so many dollars no distinction being made as to how much of it is gold or how much Silver, but to enable the Department to know just how much of the fund was gold and how much Silver you were requested sometime since to keep your accounts in such shape as to be able at all times to state the amount of gold and Silver respectively. And it affords me pleasure to state that the account is so kept that if necessary you are able to determine the amounts of gold and Silver respectively at an hour's notice.

As to the fear verbally expressed by you some days since of being called

upon at some future time to show what disposition was made of the gold coin transferred to your bullion fund, you have only to turn to your accounts, and show the amount of Silver bullion purchased the price paid for the same, and the amount of Subsidiary Silver coin transferred to the Treasurer of the U.S. and you have an answer that would satisfy a Committee however skeptical.

Very respectfully
H. Linderman

Director

Hon James Pollock
Supt Mint of the U.S.
Philadelphia

D.M. 256.

Oct 8/76

Directing & Explaining
Mode of Reaping
butter &c in corn
- meeting with the
purchaser of Nevada
Silver.

Herein # 191, 201 - 2nd ed.

Recd Nov 9/76

22.
Treasury of the United States,

Washington, February 24, 1876.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, in which you say, in regard to the Error in your Account current stated in my letter of the 21st instant, "I cannot see where the error lies, and very respectfully submit the matter for your reconsideration".

In reply, I beg to state, that the Treasurer's Bullion Fund Account is not intended to be used for keeping an account of deposits or purchases of bullion, and that the Fund itself can be increased and decreased only by transfer ordered by the Treasurer; otherwise, the Account would be encumbered with items in no way connected with the business of this office and for which neither voucher nor check is afforded, and the Fund would be liable to increase and decrease in a manner entirely outside of its control.

Very respectfully,

Hon. Jas. Pollock,
Supt. Mint U.S.
Philadelphia, Pa. }

Andrew
Treasurer U.S.

201.

J. C. New
Treasurer U.S.
24 Feb. 1876.

Treasurer's Bullion
Fund Up not to be
used to reem dep. or
purchases, and
entries to be made
only in accordance
with Transfer Orders.

Filed in #256 DM

Recd 25 Feb 76.

All Official Letters to the Treasurer's Office must be addressed to the "Treasurer of the U. S.," and in replying to Letters from the "Treasurer's Office," the initials on the upper left-hand corner should be referred to.

W.

Treasury of the United States,

Washington, February 21, 1876.

Sir:

I beg to return herewith your transcript No 100, received this day.

The item "\$65,052.22," credited to me, is an error, and should be omitted, for the reason that the Silver Bars have been paid for by you, with "Bullion Fund" moneys already credited to me.

The item "\$61,799.61," charged to me, is also an error, & should be omitted, as you will receive the silver purchased with your check on Asst. Treasurer of New York, and not the Treasurer.

Please forward corrected transcript and oblige.

Yours very respectfully,

Wm. May

Asst. Treasurer U.S.

Hon. Jas. Pollock,

Supt. Mint of.

Philadelphia, Pa.

191.

201, 256, 257

A. U. Wyman

C. T. Washington

21 Feb 1876.

Returning Transcript
No. 100 for correction
by omission of two
entries, relative to
purchase of Silver
Bars, viz., estimated
value, and partial
payment.

Filed in #256 257

Rec'd 23 Feb. 76.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March 8th, 1876.

Sir;

In reply to your letter of the 7th instant requesting authority to transfer \$278,000 in one dollar gold pieces to the Assistant Treasurer at New York as part of \$600,000 of the Mint bullion fund to be used in paying for fine silver purchased. I have to state that after a conference with Treasury officials, that I do not think it advisable at present to pay these coins out.

Very respectfully

J. B. Anderson

Director

Hon. James Pollock
Fifth Mint of the U.S.
Philadelphia

D.M.

203.

Nov 8/76

Not advisable to
transfer Gold dollars
to N. Y. at present.

Rec Nov 9/76

Mint of the United States,

~~Chief~~ COINER'S DEPARTMENT,

Philadelphia, March 8th 1876

duplicate
Hon. James Pollock,
Superintendent.

Sir;

In reply to the Directors letter to you of 7th inst. in reference to loss on "coinage of ozs. 6015¹⁰ 3 & planchets in coin amounting to \$187²⁴", in Fourth Quarter of 1875, referred by you to me, I have the honor to state, that the allowance permitted by law, of three grains on each piece, would in the coinage of the Quarter named, have justified a loss of \$270. — The coinage amounted to \$2700, or 90.000 pieces — three grains on a piece 270.000 grains or 562¹/₂ ounces — which @ 48¢ per oz. would be \$270 —

The cause of the coinage of 3¢ Nickel for the Fourth Quarter of 1875, exceeding the standard by \$187²⁴, results from the fact of the Nickel strips having been rolled a trifle too heavy — thus rendering each piece heavier than standard, but not in excess of the tolerance, as shown above.

Very Respectfully Your Obt. Servant
A. Luden Luow den

Coiner

257, ~~249~~

A L Snowden
Coiner

8 March 1876.

Explaining loss in
coinage of 3/4 nickel
4th quarter 1875.

Rec'd 8 March 76.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March 7, 1876.

Sir,

Referring to the "Comer's
Three & 1/2" of your Bullion Ac-
counts for the Fourth Quarter,
1875. I find that the loss by the
coinage of 530. 6015. ¹⁰ 3/4 planchets
into coin amounted to \$187. ²⁴.

I will thank you to ex-
plain how this loss occurred.

Very respectfully.

H. S. Man

Hon. Jas. Pollock. ⁷ Director.
Supt. Phila. Mint. ⁷

D.W. { 250
251 }

Met 7/76

Inquire about loss in
Coining 3rd March 4th
quarter 1875.

[Coiner copy filed
Thorn. I No 251,

Recd Met 8/76

United States Assay Office at New York
March 8th 1876

Sir;

The enclosed communication from
the Matter & Refiner of this Office is
respectfully submitted for your con-
sideration and action thereon.

Very respectfully

Thos. C. Acton
Supt.

Hon. H. R. Linderman
Director of the Mint
Washington D. C.

United States Assay Office at New York
March 6th 1876.

Hon. Thos. C. Acton
Superintendent,
Dear Sir;

In the Directors letter of 4th inst. to which you have called my attention, he says that he does "not think it advisable that you should forward any other than fine Silver to the Mint"

Under the present regulations concerning charges, a deposit of good standard Bullion for Silver Trade Dollars pays no charge for refining.

Will it be necessary hereafter to put a charge of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ pr. oz. on such a deposit, because the metal (consisting simply of melted coin, it may be) cannot be received at the Phil^a. Mint otherwise than in the form of fine Silver?

I should have been glad if the standard silver, already carefully refined
and

and toughened at considerable expense,
could have been received at the Mint.

Allow me to suggest the reference
of the subject for further consideration.

The metal can be retained for a
short time in its present form without
injury.

Respectfully Yours
Andrew Mason
Melter & Refiner.

Office Director of the Mint
March 10th 1876

Respectfully referred to the Supt. of the
Mint at Philad^a, with instructions
to communicate with the Superinten-
- dent of the Assay Office N.Y.; and
the suggestion to receive the bars now
on hand fit for coinage & to receive
hereafter bars resulting from the melt
of foreign coin.

H. R. Linderman
Director.

Copy. 264

D.M.
10 Mch 1876.

Forw. (copy of) letter
from J. C. Acton Supt
N.Y. A.M., presenting
(copy of) letter from
A. Maron, M. & R.,
relative to refining
charge on standard
bullion, and reception
by Phila. of melts
resulting from
foreign coin.

Enclosures.

Rec'd 11 Mch 76.

Pope, Cole & Co.
Baltimore Copper Works
(Canton.)

Office No. 57 S. Gay St.

Baltimore, 8 March 1876.

Hon. James Pollock,

Superintendent of the Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia,

Dear Sir:

We are favored to-day with
your communication of 7 inst., advising
acceptance of our proposal for (10,000 p.B.)
Tenthousand pounds Copper at $22\frac{5}{8}$ ¢ per pound.
as per terms of your advertisement.
We will forward the Copper
to the Mint to-morrow.

Very Respectfully
Pope, Cole & Co

259.

Pope, John & Co
Balto
Mch 8/76

Will forward 10,000 lbs
Copper to the Mint as per
accepted proposal
@ 22 ⁵/₈ 4 per lb

Recd Mch 9/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March, 9, 1876.

Sir,

I have this day referred to the Accounting Officers of the Department for examination and settlement your Bullion Accounts for the Fourth Quarter, 1875.

In reply to your letter of the 17th inst. explaining the necessity of certain entries in your "Silver Profit and Loss $\%$ " in order that the profit on the Silver Coinage of the quarter might be arrived at.

I have to say, that in order to prevent the adjustment of balances each quarter, which this will necessitate, it seems to me that it would be better to carry the balance of Silver uncoined, at its coin value until the annual settlement at the close of the fiscal year when you would receive credit for the balance uncoined and the adjustment between its cost & coin value.

With regard to paying into the Treasury the profits as close.

ly as possible, I should think
that the difference between
the cost and nominal value
of the Silver Coinage of the quar-
ter would be the proper amount
to deposit and could be arrived
at without the adjustments refer-
red to.

Very respectfully.

H. R. Linderman

Director.

Hon. James Pollock.

Supt. U.S. Mint.

Philadelphia.

3

D. M. 207

Mar 9/76

Bullion of 4th
Quarter 1875, re-
ferred to G's Office.

Manner of keeping
the Silver Profit &
Loss a/c. Carry
uncoined balance
at coin value till
Annual Settlement.

Deposit "Silver
Profits" only on actual
coinage of quarters.

\$ 243 Dm.

Recd Mar 9/76

The Nevada Bank ^{of} San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal. 9th Mar: 1876

To the

Superintendent

of the U.S. Mint Philadelphia

Sir:

We forward you this day per Wells

Fargo & Co Express, on account of the sale of

Ox: 500,000 fine Silver by this Bank to the

U.S. Government, 33 bars as per Specification

here with

Ox: 34,758.50 = \$48,719.61

@ 119 1/4 = \$41,423.01.

Payment for this parcel to follow

accustomed course.

I remain Sir, very respectfully

J. A. Braster

Cashier

Nevada Bank of S. F.
March 9/76

Forward 33 Bars
Silver in oz of
purchase 500 ¹⁰ oz.

Rec'd March 28/76

291

Nevada Bank
S. F.

March 1876

Forw 33 Bars Fine
Silver in purchase
oz. 500,000.

Oz. 37,758.50

Left of purchase
Silver 8.

Rec'd 18 March 76.

Bumney, N.H.
Mar. 9 1876.

Superintendent Mint;

Will you
inform me when the first small
three cent ¹⁸⁵¹ piece was made first the
silver three cent, and what year the last
one was? 1873

What year the first and how long made? 1793

What year the five cent piece was changed to
half dime, ¹⁸³⁷ also the ten cent to dime? ¹⁸³⁷

Was the Head changed on the Halves and
Quarters, ~~at~~ the form of a woman at the
same time? 1838

What year was the first U. S. Cent made?

When the first Gold dollar, and how long
made? 1849 Yours

L. M. Prescott.

address

Rev. L. M. Prescott

Bumney, N.H.

Rev

265

L. W. Prescott.

Romney

N. H.

Nov 9. 1876

Wants information
in regard to various
coins.

Recd Nov 12. 1876

1000 of pure silver is worth

1255 Trade dollars and 46 cts

Subsidiary coin after deducting
Coinage charge at $1\frac{1}{4}^c$ for each ps.

Report of Assays and Deductions upon your Statement.

.....*Assayer.*

Chicago Refining Co.

No. 158 Fifth Avenue.

THOMAS & SEWELL, PROPRIETORS.

Chicago, Mch 9 1876

Supt U.S. Mint
Philadelphia

Dear Sir

Should we send
500 or 1000 30 fine silver
to be coined into half dollars?
what would be the charges?
and how soon could we
expect returns.

An early reply will oblige
Yours

Thomas Sewell

How much coin silver would
we receive for 1000 30
fine silver C.P.?

Thomas & Sewell ²⁷³
(Refiners)
Chicago, Ill.
M-L 9/76

Inquire if they can
send Silver Bulletin
for $\frac{1}{2}$ Doll., and
how much

Recd M-L 13/76

The Nevada Bank San Francisco.

To the San Francisco, Cal. 10th Mar: 1876

Superintendent of the
U. S. Mint Philadelphia

Sir:

We forward you this day per Wells Fargo & Co
Express, completing delivery under the sale of
Oz: 500,000 fine Silver by this Bank to the
U. S. Government as per Specification herewith
25 Bars

Oz: 28.832.65 \$ 37.198.54

@ 119 1/4 = \$ 34.382.93

Total deliveries including this parcel

Oz: 500.660.80

Payment for this parcel to follow accu-
stomed course.

I remain Sir

yours very respectfully

J. H. Crocker
Cashier

Nevada Bank
March 10/76

March 10/76

Now adding
25 Silver Bars.

Recd M^{rs} 24/76

IP 15

Nevada Bank
O.F.

10 March 1876.

Forw. 25 Bars Fine
Silver, $\frac{1}{2}$ purchase
"z. 500,000.

Oct. 28, 1832 60

Last shipment of 1st purchase
 Total of 500,660 $\frac{80}{11}$

Rec'd 24th May 76.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March 10, 1876.

Sir

I send you herewith a copy of the ~~Legislative~~, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill, as reported by the Committee on Appropriations. Please examine so much of the same as embraces the amounts proposed to be appropriated under the several heads, for the support of your Mint.

Your attention is invited to the provision on page 36, for applying the charges for parting

and refining, to the full payment of the
expenses thereof. So far as your
estimates were predicated upon the
expenses of those operations being
defrayed from the regular appro-
priations, they may be modified
accordingly.

I will thank you
to immediately submit your
views, as to what amendments
may in your opinion be
required, to enable your Mint
to transact its business properly,
Comply with the regulations,
and meet the work required of it.

It is my intention to endeavor to
have such amendments as may
be absolutely necessary, made in
the Senate.

Very respectfully
H R Linderman

Director

Hon. James Pollock
Supt. Mint &c.

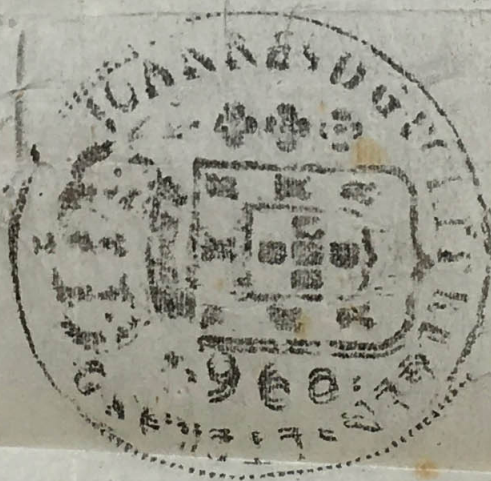
Philadelphia

263
D. M. {278, 278½, 289, 290.
Mch 10/76

Enclosy for Ex-
amination Appraiser
for 1876-77, and
requesting such amend-
ments as may be
necessary.

Filed herein,
remarks & memoranda by
278 M. & R. Mch 16.
278½ " " "
289 Assayer " 18
290. B. Keeper " "
295 D. M.

Rec'd Mch 11 1876



Bill Harbert
March 11th,
1876

Mr. James P. Alcock,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir,

Your letter

at hand, I do not wish to sell
the Silver coin for its value
by for the premium of eight
cents. It is a very rare one so
every body says that so it,
if you think you can do any
thing with it I will send
it to you by a Reg. letter
and then you can see for your
self. If you think its best to
do so I will send it & stamp
to send it back if you can
give a premium on it,

J. H. Smith } 280.
Bell Haven Pa

11 March 1876.

I have enclosed in a piece of
paper the size &c. as near as
possible. Let me hear from
you.

Yours truly

J. H. Smith,

Bell Haven
Pa

Dow. rubbing of coin
alleged to be of date
960 - really a Brazilian
960-reis piece.

960 Reis of Brazil. Coin
during the reign of John,
Prince Regent of Portugal and
Lord of Brazil.

Value \$1.00

Very common, not worth
more than their intrinsic
value.

Recd March 16/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March, 11, 1876.

Sir,

The appointment of Mr. Stephen Smith, Jr. as Keeper in the Medal Room, Coiners Department of your Mint at a compensation of \$2.90 per diem, submitted in your communication of the 10th instant, is hereby approved to date from March, 15, 1876.

Very respectfully,

Hon. James Pollock. 4
Supt. Phila. Mint. 3
H. B. Luman 4
Director.

D. M.

267

Met 11/76

App'g asst'g
Stephen Smith Jr.
as Stelp in Medal
Room, Coin's dept,
@ \$2.90 per diem,
from Met 15/76

Rec'd Met 13/76

U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1876/MARCH

U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1876/MARCH (CONT.)

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March, 11, 1876.

Sir,

Referring to Voucher No. 56
of your Ordinary Expense Account
for the month of February, 1876,
I have to request that you will
furnish receipted bills of the
Caterer for "serving Dinner and
Lunch for Assay Commission
Feby. 9th, 10th & 11th" for which the
sum of \$603.³⁶ is charged; also,
receipted bill for "Cases for Assay
Medals" for which the sum of
\$18.⁷⁵ is charged; also, receipted

bill for the items of \$8.00 for "Horn
of Chain."

Very respectfully,
H. Linderman
Director.

Hon. James Pollock.
Supt. U.S. Mint.
Philadelphia.

H. M.

266

Mar 11/76

Wants vouchers for
items of bill for
Annual Assay
Linner.

Recd Mar 13/76

AGENCY
OF
The Bank of California.

Office of Saidlaw & Co.

12 PINE STREET

New York Mar. 11. 1876

James Pollock Esq
Superintendent. U. S. Mint
Philadelphia

Dear Sir,

We are in receipt of
your favor of March. 11 enclosing
Check for. \$40,551.62 Gtd

We enclose receipt duly signed

Very truly yours
Laidlaw & Co.

per ER Grant

271
Laidlaw & Co.
New York
Mch 11/76

Ackg recd of Sup'ts
Gold Check for
\$ 40,551.62
on Gc Silver purchase
from BK of California

Recd Mch 13/76

DONOHUE, KELLY & CO.
SAN FRANCISCO.
211 B.

Collections made
IN CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.
COUPONS
BOUGHT AND COLLECTED.

EUGENIE KELLY & CO.
Bankers.

DRAW SIGHT AND TIME BILLS
on Smith, Payne & Smiths, and
Consolidated Bank,
LONDON,
on Hottinguer & Co. and J. Allard & Co.,
PARIS,
and on Donohue, Kelly & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Transfers of Money by telegraph to London & San Francisco.
Also issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit, through the
Consolidated Bank Limited, London payable in any
part of Europe.

NEW YORK. April 13th 1876

James Pollock Esq.

Superintendent U. S. Mint, Philadelphia

Dear Sir,

We have the honor to acknowledge receipt
of your esteemed favor of the 12th instant, and
to state, in reply, that the check therein described
was received on the 11th instant, on which day the
written acknowledgement which accompanied it
was signed by us and mailed to your address.

Most respectfully Yours,

Eugene Kelly & Co.

By

374.

Eugene Kelley Esq
New York
Apr 13/76

Check recd
April 10th and
acknowledgement
mailed same day.

Recd Apr 14/76

The Nevada Bank San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal. 13th Mar. 1876

To the
Superintendent
of the U.S. Mint, Phila:

Sir:

We beg to advise that we have this day
forwarded you per Wells Fargo & Co express, on
account of the second sale of $\text{Oz. } 300,000$ fine
Silver made by this Bank to the U. S. Gov.
ernment, 28 Bars

$\text{Oz. } 32,552.35 = \$41,986.67$

@ 1.17 = $38,086.25$

Payment, in terms of the sale, is to be made
by cheque upon the U.S. Asst Treasr New
York, which please forward to Messrs Eug-
ene Kelly & Co. for our credit.

I remain Sir

yours very respectfully

J. H. Masten
Cashier

Nevada Bank
March 13/76

Forwards

28 Bar Silver

Recd Mch 24/76

No 1. 303 1/2
Nevada Bank
D.F.
3 March 1876.

28 Baro Fine
Silver at purchase
of 300000.
@ 1179

Oz. 32,552 35

Recd 24 Mch 76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

Feb. 13th, 1876.

Sir

Mr. John Sherman jr, one of
the Commissioners to the last Annual
Assay, called here this morning,
and stated that he had not
received an Assay Medal, having
left the Mint before the Medals
were distributed. Will you be
kind enough to forward one to
him, or to this office, to be
delivered to him.

Hon. James Pollock

Supt. Mint U.S.
Philadelphia

Very respectfully

W. B. David
Acting Director

D.M.

274

Mar 13/76

Wants Assay
Medal for
Mr. Sherman
Assay Genl.

Recd Mar 14/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

Feb. 15, 1876.

Sir,

Enclosed herewith I
transmit for your informa-
tion a copy of a letter addres-
sed this day to the Supt. of the
U.S. Assay Office, New York.

Very respectfully,
A. S. Linderman

Director.

Hon. James Pollock,
Supt. U.S. Mint,
Philadelphia.

3

D. M. 276.
Mch 15/76

Enclosing Copy of
Letter to Asst. U. S. A.
O. that no more "Special
Mills" shall be sent to
the Mint for they cannot
be relied on for
Coining purposes.

Bar for foreign
Coin, at 900 mg
The sent.

Re March 6/76.

D. M. 276
Mar 15/76

Enclosing Copy of
Letter to Asst. U. S. A.
Q. that no more "Special
Melts" shall be sent to
the Mint, as they cannot
be relied on for
Coining purposes.

Bar for foreign
Coin, at 900 may
be sent?

Re March 6/76.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March 15, 1876.

Sir

I am in receipt of your
monthly statements of deposits
and purchases, Gold and Silver
of domestic production, and have
prepared during February last.

Very respectfully

H. Linderman

Director

Hon. James Pollock

Supt. Mint U.S.

Philada

D.M. 277

Met 15/76

Recd Statements &
Receipts, Bar, & for
Dec. 1876.

Recd Met 16/76

(copy)

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March 15th, 1876.

Sir:

After full consideration of the subject of sending from your Office to the Philadelphia Mint, other than fine silver for coining purposes, I have concluded that it will be best not to send any more bars, known as "Special Melts". This will

not however exclude bars resulting from the melt of foreign coins of 900 and above.

The experience of the Mint clearly shows, that these special melt bars, being as I understand a mixture of different grades of bullion, cannot be relied upon for satisfactory results in coining.

Very respectfully

(Signed) H. R. Linderman

Director.

Thos. C. Acton, Esq.

Supt. U. S. Army Office
New York.

~~Copy~~

Philad^a March 16th 1876

U.S. Mint

To James C. Collins Dr

12 Starr Revolvers	cal. 44	4	48 00
1 Colt	"	22	4 50
250 Cartridges			2 25
6 Belts & Holsters		1	6 00
			60 75

Paid March 21-1876 on Warrant No. 115 Ordry 9

278¹/₂ Mint of the United States,
AT PHILADELPHIA.

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

16th March 1876

Hon. James Pollock
Superintendent

Sir;

In my previous communication on the Appropriation Bill, I designedly omitted all allusion to those parts of the Bill that affected me personally, but I now desire to say a word on such portions of the Bill.

In the praiseworthy endeavor to administer the Govt. economically, the Com. has been guilty of doing a wrong act, innocently no doubt, for want of knowledge. I observe that my salary has been reduced 10 pr. ct.

I will here merely rehearse in few words the extremely dangerous position that my office entails upon me. I was in the last

fiscal year responsible for more than
\$ 85.000.000 = of gold, and over \$ 3.000.000 =
of silver; - all this enormous amount
of precious metal had to be given out, in
large daily instalments, into the hands
of some forty men, to melt in the fire,
at least twice over, - to dissolve a large
proportion of it in acids, and wash in
water, - to grind up much of it in sweep, -
and in each operation I had to depend
on the integrity and extreme carefulness
of each individual man, to prevent the
fire from volatilizing it, - the water from
washing away the solutions of the metal,
or the fine powdery grains that are un-
avoidably produced. With anxious
care for the safety of the millions confi-
ded to me by the Govt., and for the days
& nights of anxiety when anything unto-
ward seemed to threaten, for the real
danger to which I was constantly exposed,

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia,

187

No. of Papers,

Subject,

and the heavy load of responsibility
that weighed down my mind, beside
the unceasing & daily toil in the pros-
-ecution of my duties at the U. S. Mint,
Phil^a, I have received \$3,000 = per annum.
Is that a sufficient compensation?
Would it be just to diminish it by a
single dollar? I will say no more.

Respectfully yours
J. H. Booth

M. & R.

Jan. 6. Booth ²⁷⁸⁴ ²⁷⁸⁴ ²⁷⁸⁴
Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, *Mar 16* 1876

~~No. of Papers,~~

Subject, *Remarks upon*
the Appin Bill for
1876-77. —

~~Two Letters: —~~

~~1. On refining charge pro:
posed, and limitation of
appropriations for wages, incid.
exp., &c.~~

~~2. On 10% reduction of
M. & R.'s salary.~~

RD Mar 16/76

278.

Mint of the United States,

AT PHILADELPHIA.

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

16th March 1876

Hon James Pollock
Superintendent

Sir;

I have examined the provisions of the "Appropriation Bill" of Mar. 8th 1876. & offer the following remarks on that portion of the bill relating to the U.S. Mints & Assay Offices.

In regard to lines 861-870 I cannot perceive anything new or different from similar provisions in the law of "Coinage Act of 1873", except in the direct instruction to refine and part bullion (lines 861. 862); and forbidding the use of any other moneys for refining and parting, except that money received from the depositors for such operations. (ll. 867-870).

Refining

Refining and parting bullion are implied in (Act 1843) sec. 6, requiring me to perform all necessary operations; - in sec. 19 leaving it to the option of the owner (depositor) to procure fine metal, &c.; - in Sec. 20, stating in what special case I need not part gold & silver; - in sec. 21. how the silver I sep-
-arate from gold is to be paid for; - and lastly in Sec. 25, allowing charges for refining bullion below standard, for separ-
-ating (parting) gold and silver, &c.

The Act of 1843 is more specific in relation to the charges for refining and parting than the bill in question, especially in Sec. 25, where the charges for refining & parting shall equal the cost of the operation, which certainly means defraying the expenses of the operation in full, and renders the latter expression needless, and equally renders unnecessary the clause in Bill, forbidding the use of any other moneys to pay costs of refining and parting.

We have always endeavored to follow

follow out the law, in the charges to be made for refining & parting, and if we have erred in this respect, it has been an error in judgement, and the Act wisely gives authority to the Sec^y Treas^y & Director to modify such charges, according to the principle (precisely as in the Bill) of making them just equal to cost.

Allow me to make a remark on the limitation of wages, of appropriations for incidental & contingent expenses, & for freight of bullion & coin.

The Mint is a manufacturing establishment making coin & bars, according to the public demand. If then its capacity be limited, it could not answer an increasing demand beyond what the appropriations allow, so that its utility is limited, and it does not fully carry out the object of its establishment. Such a limitation as seems to be contemplated in the Bill appears to me to be quite inopportune at this time

time, when we are looking to a return to specie payment, in which case no man can foresee whether the demand for coin may be very large & pressingly rapid or more moderate. Whatever it may be, we should be prepared to meet it at once, and not wait for another session of Congress to enlarge our capacity according to the increased demand; for in this case possibly the increased demand may find an outlet in another channel, less advantageous to the country.

There is one other objection to the limitation of wages, viz, that we should always have on hand rather an excess than a deficiency of skilled workmen, so as to be ready to meet a contingent increase of business by a sufficient force of skilled men. When we

Mint of the United States,
PHILADELPHIA.

187

JAMES POLLOCK,

Superintendent.

Subject

No. of Enclosures,

we we have been obliged occasionally to expand our working force by taking in new men, we have always been obliged to test their capacity for a considerable time, before they were of much use to us. We have tested their carefulness, integrity, industry and general skill. Such changes are always attended with loss to the Govt while men are acquiring fitness for their new positions.

Hence I have always maintained, as a conclusion due to direct observation, that the interests of the Govt require that we should always have a small force in excess of the ordinary demands of business. At the present time my force is just sufficient for the business we have, but if the prospect of increase be well

Mint of the United States,
PHILADELPHIA.

187

JAMES POLLOCK,

Superintendent.

Subject

No. of Enclosures,

well-based, then we shall be obliged
to expand a little beyond our pre-
sent force, or we will not be
able to answer the demands of the
Treasury Dept at (Washington),
and our home-produced gold and
silver will be refined and prepared
for us in the Markets of Europe and
I think to their advantage and
our detriment.

I have the honor to be, Sir

Yours, very respectfully
Jas C Booth

M R.

278.

Mint of the United States,
PHILADELPHIA.

16 March 1876

~~James C. Dooh~~
~~JAMES POLLOCK,~~

~~Superintendent.~~ M. & R.

Subject Comments on
Appropriation Bill 1876-77-
Refining Charges
Limitation of
appropriation for wages and
incidental expenses &c,

No. of Enclosures,

1 Rec'd 16 March 76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

Mich. 16, 1876.

Sir,

I have received the
Official Oath of Q. Smith, Jr.
Helper in the Coiner's Depart-
ment of your Mint.

Very respectfully,

H. R. Linderman

Director.

Hon. James Pollock.

Supt. U.S. Mint, 3
Phila. Pa. 3

D.M.

283

Mar 16/76

Recd Oath of
J. Smith Jr.
Hesperian Foundry
dept

Re 5 Mar 17/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March 16th, 1876.

Sir;

I have requested the Secretary of the Treasury to authorize you to forward and place to your credit with the Assistant Treasurer at New York \$600,000 in gold coin, the same being a part of your bullion fund, and to be used in payment of Silver purchased for delivery at your Mint.

Very respectfully
R. Linderman
Director

Hon James Pollock
Supt Mint of the U.S.
Philadelphia

D. M. 282

March 16/76

Has requested Sec'y
ready to authorize trans-
-fer of \$600,000. gold
coin from Bullion Fund
of Mint to Supt. Cr.
auth. Asst. Treas. N.Y.
to pay for Nevada
Silver purchases.

Recd March 17/76

The Nevada Bank San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal. 16th Mar: 1876

To the
Superintendent
of the U.S. Mint, Phila:

Sir:

We beg to advise that we have this day
forwarded you per Wells Fargo & Co Express on
account of the second sale of fine Silver, amount-
ing to 300,000 Ozs, made by this Bank to
the U.S. Government, 29 Bars, Specification herewith

Oz: 33,632.75 = \$43,406.41

@ 1.14 = \$39,350.32 - payable by

Treas^r draft on N.York favor Messrs Eugene

Kelly & Co #45 Exchange Place

I remain, Sir - Yours very respectfully

E. J. Brast

Cashier

Nevada Bank

March 16/76

Forwards
29 Bars Silver

Recd. Mar 25/76

II No. 2.

306

Nevada Bank
Q.T.

16 March 1876.

Forw. 29 Bars Fine
Silver % purchase
oz. 300,000.

oz. 33,632 ⁷⁵/₁₀₀

Recd. 25 Mch 76.

All Official Letters to the Treasurer's Office must be addressed to the "Treasurer of the U. S.," and in replying to Letters from the "Treasurer's Office," the initials on the upper left-hand corner should be referred to.

Treasury of the United States,

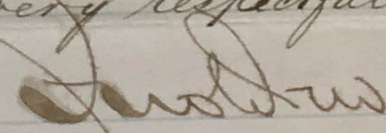
Washington, March 16, 1876.

J.P.
Sir:

With the approval of the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, you are hereby authorized to forward to the Assistant Treasurer U. S. New York, the sum of six hundred thousand dollars (\$600,000.00) in gold coin, to be placed to your credit and subject to your draft, on Bullion Fund account. The charges for transportation to be paid from the appropriation for "freight on bullion &c".

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Yours very respectfully,


Treasurer U. S.

Hon. Jas. Pollock,

Supt. Mint U. S.

Philadelphia, Pa. }

284
Am. No. 6. New
Treas U. S.
Washington D.C.
March 16/76

Supt authorized to
transfer to Am. Treas at
N.Y. \$600,000. Gold
coin, to be checked out
by Supt in pay of
Silver purchases.

Correspondence
U. S. Mint

March, 1876.

Recd Feb 17/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March 17, 1876.

Sir

I have to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter
of 16th inst. stating that you
had forwarded by mail an Assay
Medal for Mr. John Sherman Jr.
One of the Commissioners to the
last Annual Assay. The Medal
arrived this morning, and has
been handed to Mr. Sherman.

Very respectfully

Hon. James Pollock

W. B. Sherman

Supt. Mint &c.
Philadelphia

Director

D. M. 286
Mch 17/76

Had recd assay
Medal for John
Sherman Jr.

Recd Mch 18/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March 14, 1876.

Sir.

Inviting your attention to a letter from this office under date of the 11th inst. I have to request that you will forward the vouchers therein requested at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully.

H. Lindaman

Director.

Hon. James Pollock,

Supt. U.S. Mint,

Phila. Pa.

3

D.M. 287

Met 17/76

Want itemized
Voucher for Assay
Dinner.

Ret Met 18/76

The Nevada Bank ^{of} San Francisco.

To the
San Francisco, Cal. 14th Mar. 1876
Superintendent
of the U. S. Mint Phila.

Sir:

We beg to advise that we have this day
forwarded you per Wells Fargo & Co Express on
account of the sale of Oz 300,000 fine Silver
made by this Bank to the U.S. Government

31 Bars as per specification herewith

Oz: 23.955.90 = \$ 30.935.85

@ 117. = \$ 28.028.40, payable

by Treas.^r Draft on New York favor of Messrs
Eugene Kelly & Co. No 45 Exchange Place.

I remain Sir yours very respectfully

J. B. Foster

Cashier

Nevada Bank

March 17/76

Forwards
31 Bars Silver

Rec'd 25/76

No 3

306 1/2

Nevada Bank

17 March 1876,

Forw. 31 Bars Fine
Silver & purchase
of 300,000

Oz. 23,955 20

Rec'd 25 March 76.

The Mint of the United States, at Carson, Nev.

Assayer's Office.

February 21st 1876

A. E. Rubio's Care

do for

Mr. Crawford
wished me to write to you for
some things I needed as he
could not get them as well
as you. I want a Stumid
tank, holding from twenty five
to thirty gallons. Either glass
or porcelain. Glass preferred.
I do not want a copper one.
I also want an agitator of
sole leather for twelve bottles.
with one inch top & bottom to
key down. & with spiral
springs in the bottom of

each receptacle, with leather
 cap on top, fastened to spring.
 If you have a drawing of
 the manner of putting up
 the new bottom filling
 pipette or Barrette please
 send me one.

My excuse for troubling you
 is entirely in my letter
 from Mr Crawford.

Yours truly
 Stark Hopkins
 Apr 17

17 Nov 1876.
 Approved by A.M.
 apparatus,
 Reg. Purchase of assay
 21 Dec. 1876
 W E Hudson
 " Phila.
 Dr (Graham) Assays, Reg.
 { 288 1/2 }
 { 288 1/2 }

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March 17th, 1876.

Sir;

Your letter of the 16th instant enclosing a letter from Assayer Hopkins of the Carson Mint to the Asayer of your Mint requesting him to procure certain apparatus for the use of the Mint at Carson is received.

You are hereby authorized to purchase the articles requiring and forward bills for the same in duplicate to this Office.

The letter of Mr Hopkins is returned herewith.

Very respectfully
H. Linderman

Hon James Pollock
5th Mint of the U.S.
Philadelphia

Director

D. M. 288

Oct 17/76

Sup't authorized to
purchase certain
apparatus for the
Assays of the
Mint, and send bill
to Director for payt.

Letter of Carson Assayer
to Phila. Assayer filed herein.

Recd Oct 18/76

Treasury Department,
First Comptroller's Office.
March 18th. 1876.

Hon. James Pollock.
Supt. U. S. Mint.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sir:

Your account for gold and silver
bullion deposited and purchased at
the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, during
the quarter ending June 30th. 1875 has
been adjusted at the Treasury, per First
Auditor's Report No. 200,009, and the
following balance found remaining in the
Mint, viz:—

Gold Bullion	\$ 1,356,640.19
Silver Bullion	723,728.64
Gold Coinage	800,892.17
Silver Coinage	664,622.49
Minor Coinage Metal	68,883.50
Minor Coinage	72,462.70

Total Balance

\$ 3,687,229.69

All agreeing with your statement.

Very Respectfully,

Wm Humphreys Jones,

Acting Comptroller.

293
W. Humphreys Jones
Acting 1st Corp. Treasr
Mch 18/76

Bullion of the
Quarters ending
June 30/75. adjusted
& found O.K.

Recd Mch 20/76

Mint of the United States, at Philadelphia,

Assay Department.

In regard to the Appropriation Bill, I am quite sure that the assay department cannot keep up with the work, with fewer men than are now on the roll.

As to materials, the chief article is coal, for our assay furnaces; the rest amounts to little. The clerks managing the Ordinary Fund can tell how much we expend in this line, and will please put it down for me, as I have no knowledge of the amount.

W E DuBois
Assayer

Coal amounts to
2 tons per month -
48 tons cost @ $7\frac{1}{2}$ -

336
24
360

\$400 per year mill }

Cover the expense of materials used in the Assayer's Department. Whether this sum should be taken into the ^{expense} ~~cost~~ of Parting & Refining, the operative Officers should determine.

289
W. E. DuBois
Assayer,
18 Mch 1876.

Remarks upon
Appropri'n Bill
for 1876-77, as
concerning the
Assay Dept.

Read 18 Mch 76.

~~US Mint, Phila.
Mar 1876
W. E. DuBois Assayer
L. R. Lowperthwait Bookkeeper
Mem. & Appropri Bill
By
Assayer
&
Bookkeeper~~

Sorting, Refining & Alloy Charge
from July 1st 1875 to
Mar. 16th 1876.

\$ 2.151.52

Above all but the Com-
age Charge on F. D.

Appropriations

1873-1874-

Salaries

\$ 37.900.

Wages

270000.

Inc. C.

93.000

Over & Hous

600.

Freight on Fuel

10.000.

\$ 411.500-

1874-1875

Salaries

\$ 37.300

Wages

250000.

Inc. C.

85.000

Act. Mill

10.000

\$ 382.300.-

The unexpended balance of former Appropriations were as follows - viz -

Year 1873-74 -	Salaries	\$ 100-	
	Wages	6,068.97	
	Inc. P.	8,029.24	
	Ores & Hoins	392.85	\$ 14,591.06
Year 1874-75.	Salaries	\$ 0	
	Wages	20,781.20	
	Inc. P.	11,588.11	
	Art. Well	291.60	\$ 32,660.91

The Coinage was as follows - viz.

1873-74	Gold	\$ 26,467,330-	
	Silver	2,963,135-	
	Minor	411,925-	\$ 29,842,390.
	Doll manufactured		\$ 415,137.70
1874-75	Gold	\$ 5,162,870-	
	Silver	3,645,510-	
	Minor	230,375-	\$ 9,038,755.
	Doll manufactured		\$ 3,878,666

Parting & Refining Charges.

So far as the accounting is concerned, the charge proposed on page 36, can easily be adopted.

The Parting Refining and Alloy Charges for the period from July 1st 1873 to July 1st 1875 = \$10,379.-

The Wastage and loss on —
Copper amounted to \$20,015.55

Then the Assayer & Melters & Refiners might state what sum would be required for men, materials and use of machinery, and taking the average of the above 2 years, come at some charge which might be adopted, leaving a liberal margin for safety.

The wastage and loss on copper above given is on the gold, the Silver being charged as Silver Profit & Loss.

Cowpethwaite

L. A. Newport
Bookkeeper

18 March 1876.

Memoranda Regarding
Approp'n Bill 1876-7,

Approp'ns } for the
Unexpended Bal. } years
Coinage } 1873-74
 } + 1874-75

Parting, Refining & Alloy
Charges July 75 - 16 Mar 76

Suggestions on Method of
making new charge for
Refining proposed
in Bill

Read 18 Mar 76

The Nevada Bank San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal. 18th Mar. 1876

To the
Superintendent
of the US Mint Phila.

Sir:

We beg to advise that we forward you
this day per Wells Fargo & Co. Express, on account
of the sale of Oz: 300,000 fine Silver by this
Bank to the U.S. Government, 44 Bars as
per Specification herewith

Oz: 54,012.75 = \$ 65,833.60

@ 114 = \$ 59,684.92, payable

by Treas.^r Draft on New York favor of Messrs
Eugene Kelly & Co No. 45 Exchange Place

I remain Sir

Yours very respectfully

W R Masters
Cashier

Nevada Bank
March 18/76

Forwarded
44 Bars Silver

Recd March 27/76

311
No 4.

Nevada Bank
18 March 1876

Forw. 44 Bars Silver
as purchase of
Oz. 300,000

Oz. 51,012.75

Recd 27 March 76.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March 18, 1876.

Sir,

I have this day requested the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the transfer of \$56,910.93 payable in 49,484.77 oz. fine Silver bars to be made from the bullion fund of the U.S. Assay Office at New York to that of your Mint.

Very respectfully,

A. R. Linderman

Director.

Hon. James Pollock.
Supt. Phila. Mint.

D. M.

292

Mar 18/76

Has requested Secretary
to transfer from N. Y. & A.
C. \$56,910.93

49,487.7704

fine Silver Bar to the B. F.
of the Mint.

Recd Mar 20/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March 20, 1876.

Sir

I have yours of the 18th inst, Submitting your views, and those of the *Melter and Refiner*, on the Appropriation for your Mint as recommended by the House Committee.

I concur in all you have said upon the subject, and when the Bill reaches the Senate, shall submit a copy of your letter and enclosure

to the Committee on Appropriations, together with my views upon the importance of giving to the Mints, an appropriation sufficient to meet the expenses attending an increase in coinage operations.

Very respectfully
H. Linderman

Director

Hon. James Pollock
Supt. Mint of
Phila^a

D. M. 295

Nov 20/76

Has recd & agrees with
Supt & M + R's comments
on the Affin Bill - When
bill reaches the Senate
will send in copy of above
letter to the Senate for con-

In #263 ou.

Recd Nov 21/76

All Official Letters to the Treasurer's Office must be addressed to the "Treasurer of the U. S.," and in replying to Letters from the "Treasurer's Office," the initials on the upper left-hand corner should be referred to.

Treasury of the United States,

Washington, March 20, 1876.

J.P.
Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, inviting my attention to the "Recoinage &c" therewith submitted, and inquiring whether the closing thereof by a draft in usual form should not be accomplished.

In reply, I have to say, that if a detailed account of the losses incurred in the recoinage of light coins, is forwarded as usual, to the Hon. the Secretary of the Treasury, settlement and payment will be made to close the above-named "afcs".

Very respectfully,

Andrew

Treasurer U. S.

Hon. Jas. Pollock,

Supt. Mint U. S.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Trans. U. S.
(No. 6. New)
Mch 20/

Wants for adjustment
detailed statement of
losses on recoinage of
light gold coins.

Rec'd Mch 21/76

OFFICE OF
R. LONGMAN'S SONS,
 31 JOHN ST. N.Y.
GOLD & SILVER REFINERS
 SWEEP SMELTERS & ASSAYERS.

Fine Gold & Silver. Rolled Silver for Platers.

SMELTING WORKS,
 25, 27, 29, 31 NORTH PORTLAND AVENUE,
 BROOKLYN, N.Y.

New York, Mar 21 1876

James Pollock Supt

" 21

Dear Sir

We have shipped
 per A. L. Co \$1872¹⁸ in gold in full for
 the 60 Bbls of Mint Sweep. Mr Roth Longman
 will be in Phil^a to morrow and will ship the Sweep

Yours Resly

Longman & Sons

Received Phil^a P^a March 22^d 1876
 of Hon James Pollock Supt of the Mint. The above
 named Sixty (60) Barrels of Mint Sweep in good shipping order.

Nos 51 to 100 inclusive Minter & Refiner Sweep
 " 100 to 109 " " Supts — " }

297
R. Longman, Son
New York

Mar 20/76

Sends \$1,872.15
Paid in Adv. Express
in payt of Sums

Recd Mar 24/76

Rec'd 3/30

The Nevada Bank San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal. 21st Mar. 1876

To the
Superintendent
of the U.S. Mint Philadelphia
Sir:

We beg to advise that we have this day
forwarded you per Wells Fargo & Co Express, on
account of the sale of Oz: 300.000 fine Silver
@ \$1.17 made by this Bank to the U.S. Govern-
ment as per Specification herewith, 35 Bars

Oz: 41.111.05 — \$53.080.64

@ \$1.17 = \$48.099.93 — payable

by Treas.^r Draft on N. York favor Eugene Kelly & Co

I remain Sir,

yours very respectfully

J. H. Crocker
Cash

3/8

Form. 35 Bars Fine
Silver, 9c purchase
@ 300,000.

Q2. 41.111 $\frac{15}{2}$

Read 30 inch N.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March 21, 1876.

Sir,

I have this day referred to the Accounting Officers of the Department for adjustment your Ordinary Expense Account for the month of February, 1876.

Very respectfully,

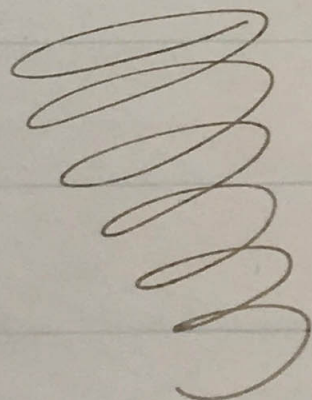
A. R. Mendenhall

Director.

Hon. James Pollock.

Supt. U.S. Mint.

Philadelphia.



D. M. ³⁰⁰
Mar 21/76

Recd Ordry a/c J
February, 1876.

Recd Mar 20/76

The Spring Wing
~~30 Sumner~~

30 Sumner St.

Hartford, Conn.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March 21st, 1876.

Sir

Acknowledging Your letter of the 18th inst., in which you state that Mr. Gung Wing of China, has applied to you for the engraving of an experimental die, with Chinese Characters and devices thereon, for the purpose of striking Coins from an alloy containing Copper, Silver, Nickel and Zinc, in the proportions stated by the Assayer in his Communication to you, I have to inform you, that after conference with the Secretary of the Treasury upon the subject, the Conclusion

has been reached, that it will not
be expedient to undertake to furnish
the dies, except upon a request
from the Government of China,
or its authorized Agent.

Very respectfully
W. R. Anderson

Director

Hon. James Pollock
Sept. Mint U.S.
Philadelphia

D. M. 299.

Nov 21/76

This cannot be
made for Mr. Young
Wing, except upon the
application of the Chinese
Govt.

Rec^d Nov 22/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March 21st, 1876.

Sir

I have received a communication from the Messrs J. S. and A. B. Wyon of London, enclosing a plan of frame for the display of their Medals at the Centennial Exhibition, and which frame has been forwarded to John Jordan jr, 820 Spruce St.

I enclose herewith a paper containing a plan of the frame, and instructions as to placing it in a position for an advantageous display of the Medals,

which I will thank You to hand to Mr. Jordan, and aid him as far as You can, in having the Messrs Wyon's instructions to the Exhibition authorities properly carried out. I am desirous of extending to them, every proper courtesy.

I send by express to day, a package containing one of the Messrs Wyon's most beautiful medals, struck by order of the Corporation of London to commemorate the recovery of the Prince of Wales, and which will be placed in the Cabinet of the Mint. In order that I may make some return for this Medal, You will have prepared and placed in a suitable case, a bronze copy of the Metis Medal, Agassiz Medal,

and the "diplomatic die" Medal, if the latter has been completed. These Medals, when received at this Office, will be forwarded through the State Department to the Mexican Legation.

Very respectfully
H. Linderman

Director

Hon. James Pollock
Supt. Mint of
Philadelphia

D. M.

298

Nov 21/76

Enclosing drawing
of frame for Exhib. medals
of J.S. & A.B. Wynn, London
at the Cent. Exh. for use
of John Jordan Esq. 820 Spruce St
Phil^a

Also send medal
in Commemoration of the
Recovery of the Prince of
Wales - for the Albert
Cabinet. - Wants 3 of one
medals in return.

Rec^d Nov 22/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March 27th 1876.

Sir

On the 21st inst. I sent by express to Your address, a bronze copy of the Medal struck by order of the Corporation of the City of London, to commemorate the recovery of the Prince of Wales, and on the 23^d inst. I sent an express package containing One Double Eagle, and four dollars in currency, in payment of a Double Eagle and Case forwarded to this Office a few days since.

No acknowledgment of either package has been received.

Hon. James Pollock
Supt. Mint of
Philadelphia

Very respectfully,
Director

D. M. 313

Nov 27/76

Has no acknowledge-
ment of the visit of
Wynni Prince & Wales
across the border -

Not of 1 D.L. & 4. com-
munity, remitted in part
of 1 D.L. & case.

Recd Nov 28/76

Rec'd 3/30

The Nevada Bank ^{of} San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal. 22^d Mar 1876

To the
Superintendent
of the U.S. Mint Phila.

Sir:

We forward you this day per Wells Fargo & Co

Express on account of the sale of $\$300,000$

fine Silver made by this Bank to the U.S.

Government @ $\$1.17$, - 16 Bars, Specification herewith

$\$18,621.05$ = $\$24,034.15$

@ 114 = $\$21,786.63$ - payable

by Treas^r Draft on New York favor Messrs

Ernest Nully & Co #45 Exchange Place

I remain Sir

yours very respectfully

W. H. Masters

Cashier

Nevada Bank
Q.F.

22 Mch 1876

For 16 Bars Fine
Silver &c purchase
\$ 300,000.

\$ 18,621 ⁰³/₁₀₀

Rec'd 30 Mch 76.

The Nevada Bank ^{of} San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal. 23^d Mar. 1876

To the
Superintendent
of the U. S. Mint, Philadelphia
Sir:

We forward you this day per Wells Fargo & Co
Express, on account of the sale of Oz: 300,000 fine
Silver @ \$1.17 made by this Bank to the U. S. Govern-
ment, 16 Bars as per Specification herewith

Oz: 18,359.90 = \$ 23,699.97

@ 1.17 = \$ 21,481.08 payable

by Treas.^r Draft on New York favor Messrs Eugene
Kelly & Co. #45 Exchange Place

I remain Sir

yours very respectfully

J. B. Brewster

Cashier

II no. 7.

324

Nevada Bank
S.F.

23 March 1876.

Forw. 16

Bank Time

Draw, 9/8 300,000

Oz. 18, 359 20

Recd 1 Apr 76.

Recd Apr 1/76

Pay to the order of the Treasurer of the Nevada Bank
the sum of \$300,000
Three hundred thousand dollars

Oz. 18, 359 20 - 100,000.00

11/11 - 100,000.00

March 23

100,000.00

March 23

March 23

March 23

Memorandum from EUGENE KELLY & CO.,

New York, 24 Mar 1876.

James Pollock Esq
Superintendent of the Mint.

We will collect all your checks before one
o'clock on the day we receive them.

307

Eugene Kelly & Co.
N.Y., Mar 24/76

Will collect Sept
Cris Check same day
recd, before 1 o'clock

Recd Mar 25/76

Pittsburgh
Brownsville Penna March 22/76

Self
D. J. P.

Is it possible to obtain a set
of the coin proposed lately as
an international coin & struck
in silver - I know not what pieces
were struck but I would like to
know the value of a silver
set. - The coin was proposed
by Mr Dana Bickford.

Respy

Horace E Hayden

Rev. H. E. Hayden,
Brownsville, Pa.

Mar 22/76

Wants Specimen
in Silver of Wm
Brockford's proposed
International Com.

Recd Mar 25/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March 24th, 1876.

Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 23rd instant I have to state that the delay in the shipment of silver bullion by the Bank of California has no doubt been occasioned by the snow blockade on the Union & Central Pacific Rail Road.

Very respectfully
W. Linderman

Director

Hon James Pollock
Fifth Mint of the U.S.
Philadelphia
Pa

If there should be a further remittance
delay in delivery on any of this purchase please
so to advise me.

D. M.

304

Nov 24/76

BK of Salisburys ^{probably}
of Silas ^{delayed by}
Snow Blockade.

Recd Nov 25/76

The Nevada Bank ^{of} San Francisco.

To the
San Francisco, Cal. 24th Mar 1876

Superintendent
of the U.S. Mint Phila
Sir:

We have to day forwarded you per
Wells Fargo & Co Express on account of the Sale
of Oz: 300000 fine Silver made by this Bank
to the U.S. Government, 40 Bars as per
Specification herewith

Oz: 46.048.95 = \$59.424.48

@ 117 = \$53.844.27 payable

by Treas.^r Draft on New York from Messrs
Eugene Kelly & Co #45 Exchange Place.

I remain Sir

Yours very respectfully

J. H. Masters

Cashier

II No. 8.

325

Nevada Bank

S.F.

24 March 1876

Form. 40 Bars Fine
Silver $\frac{9}{10}$ Oz 300 000

Oz. 46, 048 $\frac{95}{100}$

Rec'd. 1 ap' 76.

Rec'd ap' 1/76

Washington

Dr. 4. 000 000

11/4 =

2. 50 000

Washington

Dr. 4. 000 000

Dr. 4. 000 000

Dr. 4. 000 000

Dr. 4. 000 000

United States Treasury.

New York March 24 1876

Sir

Referring to the Concluding
Clause of your letter of the 23^d inst.
I have to state that receipt N^o 2926
issued by this office on the 22^d inst.
for \$600,000 - Gold Coin placed to your
credit on that day, was mailed to your
address the same date

Yours Respectfully
M. Pittsford

Asst. Treas^r U.S.

Hon. James Pollock

Supt U.S. Mint

Philadelphia

T. Hillhouse 305
Ant Rec. US
New York
Mch 24/76

Recd for \$600,000.
mailed same day
recd., 22nd Mch.

Recd Mch 25/76

Copy

Japanese Legation
Washington.

March 23, 1896.

My Dear Mr. Brown;

I thank you for your note of the 21st inst., informing me of the result of your inquiry in regard to the array of Japanese coins, and stating that "the mistake must be a clerical error which originated in Japan".

Allow me to state that the object of my inquiry was as follows:— In a copy of the Japanese report forwarded to the Dept. of State, you will find that an array of a gold 5 yen cutting from Bar is 900.05, and in a copy of the report from the United States Assayer, These figures

have been charged to 900.5.
It would thus appear that
this discrepancy must be
a clerical mistake made
at the Treasury Dept., or in
Philadelphia.

I regret to say, that this
error did not originate in
Japan, as you inform me,
and I would be glad to have
you inform the Treasury
Department that the Japanese
assay was 900.05 and not
900.5.

I remain Sir

Your obt. Servant
(Signed) Yoshida Djir

Levellon A. Brown, Esq.
Chief Clk. Dept. of State.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March 25, 1876.

Sir

I enclose herewith a copy of a communication from the Japanese Minister, addressed to the State Department, relative to an error in reporting an assay of a "gold 5 yen cutting from bar."

Will you be kind enough to give the correct figures of the Assayer's report, as presented in your communication of Nov. 9. 1875

Hon. James Pollock

Supt. Mint &f.
Philada

Very respectfully—

A. B. Lumanan

Director

D. M.

309

Mar 25/76

Forw. copy of letter
from Japanese Minister
to State Dept. respecting
error in reporting
assay of one of the
Japanese coins.

1 enclosure.

Recd Mar 27/76

Treasury of the United States,

Washington, March 25th, 1876.

Sir:

Herewith I have the honor to transmit Draft No 8894
 on *Trif.*, Warrant No. 570, for \$32400
 payable to the order of yourself
 and accountable for under the following appropriations, viz:

Sal. U. S. Min. Phil. '76

\$ 3400

Wages &c.

do "

21000

Cansy. Exp.

do "

8000

Very respectfully,

J. A. Andrew,

Treasurer U. S.

James Pollock
 Sup. U. S. Min.
 Phil.

Cashier.

1876

Credited as directed, March 27

310
Trans. M. S.
(No. 6. New)
Mch 25/76

Remitting draft \$32400.
Mint Expenses for bank 76

[Cashiers acct within]

Recd Mch 27/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March 27th, 1876.

Sir:

Mr M. A. Meyendorff, Superintendent of Construction of the U.S. Assay Office at Helena, Montana, will spend some days in the Assay department of your Mint for the purpose of familiarizing himself with the plans, fixtures and apparatus, and thereby enable himself to properly fit up the Assay Office at Helena. You are hereby requested to place him in communication with the Assayer and afford him every facility for the discharge of his duties.

In connection with the foregoing Mr Meyendorff will desire to familiarize himself with the practical

details of Assaying please afford him
the necessary facilities for for that
purpose.

Very respectfully
H. K. Linderman
Director

Hon James Pollock
Fifth Mnt of
Philadelphia

D. M.

316

March 27/76

Introducing to the
Supt & Assay Mr.
M. A. Meyendorff
Supt Construction and
Assay Office at He-
lena, Montana,

Recd Mar 30/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March 27, 1876.

Sir,

I have this day referred to the Accounting Officers of the Department for settlement from the appropriation for Contingent Expenses of your Mint for the current fiscal year bill of H. G. Torrey for expenses incurred in attending the Annual Assay Commission amounting to \$28.⁰⁰/₁₀₀.

Very respectfully,

H. Rodman
Director.
Hon. Jas. Pollock,
Supt. U. S. Mint,
Philadelphia.

D. M. 314

Mar 27/76

Has referred to the
Accounting Officer,
H. G. Torrey's
bill of \$28. Ex-
penses attending
an Assay con-

Recd Mar 28/76

The Nevada Bank San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal. 27th Mar 1876

To the
Superintendent
of the U.S. Mint. Phila

Sir:

We beg to advise that we have shipped
you this day per Wells Fargo & Co's Express, on account
of the sale of Oz. 300,000 fine Silver made by
this Bank to the U.S. Government, 31 Bars,
as per Specification herewith.

Oz. 35,613.80 = \$45,713.80

@ 117 = \$4,165.15

Treas.^r Draft favor Messrs Eugene Kelly & Co N York
and Completing delivery under said sale.

I remain Sir, very respectfully
J. R. [Signature]

II No. 9.

338.

Nevada Bank

S.F.

27 March 1876.

Forw. 31 Bars Fine

slou &c 300.000

35. 613 80

Rec'd 5 ap' 76

Rec'd Apr 5/76

Confidential

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March 29, 1876.

Hon James Pollock,

Superintendent Mint, Philad^a. Pa.

Sir,

In view of the probability that attempts will be made during the approaching Centennial Celebration to put in circulation fraudulent tokens of all kinds and in similitude of the coins of the U. S. I have suggested to the proper officer of the Treasury that a skilled officer be stationed in your city very soon and remain there for such time as may be necessary to detect and arrest any parties violating the law in this respect. I further suggested that the officer should be placed in Confidential

communication with you & also, the proper
centennial authorities. These suggestions
will no doubt be adopted.

Very Respectfully
J. Ralanderman
Frieda

D.M.

317

Mar 29/76

(Confidential)

Govt detection rule
be stationed in Phil^a
Sons, in communication
with the Sup^r U S Mint
- Centennial Com.

Recd Mar 30/76

The Nevada Bank San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal. 30th Mar. 1876

To the
Superintendent
of the United States Mint Phila.

Sir:

We should be glad to receive your statement of account for the out-turn of Silver delivered by us under contract of sale to the U. S. Government for Oz. 500,000 @ 119 1/4 fine Silver, - the last parcel of which completing shipments from this point, was forwarded on the 10th instant.

I remain Sir

Yours very respectfully

J. H. Braster

Cashier

Nevada Bank
 & S. F.
 Mel 30/76

Want final

Statement &

500,000 074 fine

Silver @ 1.19 1/2

Recd Apr 12/76

Recd 4/7-76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

March 30th, 1876.

Sir:

You will please forward to this Office as early as practicable a detailed Statement of 500,000 ounces fine silver purchased from the Nevada Bank of San Francisco and delivered at your Mint.

Very respectfully
H. Linderman

Director

Hon James Pollock
5th Mint Bldg
Philadelphia

D. M.

320

Mar 30/76

Wants Statement
of 500,000 ozs fine
Silver purchased
from the Nevada
Bank of San
Francisco.

Rec'd. 31 Mar 76.

U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1876/MARCH (CONT.)

U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1876/APRIL

J.B.

Treasury of the United States,

Washington, *Apr. 28, 1876*

Sir:

I credit your account this day with _____
Two thousand — $\frac{\$}{100}$ dollars, (*\$2,000⁰⁰ coins*)
as a transfer of funds for *Silver Coin* of like amount
received by *Express*.

Very respectfully,

M. May

Asst. Treasurer U. S.

*Hon. Jas Pollock,
Sup't. U. S. Mint,
Philada.*

Asst Treas. U. S. ^{427.}
(At Wapman)
Washington D.C.
Apr 28/76

Sept credited with
\$2000. as a transfer
of funds - (Silver
coin, recd.)

Correspondence
U. S. Mint,

April - 1876.

Recd Apr 29/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 17th, 1876.

Sir:

As per request contained in your letter of the 15th instant, I send you by this days mail a further supply of Blanks showing the Bullion Operations of the Melt & Refiner at your institution

I am Sir very respectfully,

J. B. Anderson

Hon James Pollock

Director.

Superintendent &c.

Philadelphia Pa.

Debit. 389.¹/₂
Apr 17/76

Forward package
of blank check & R's
Monthly Statements
of Bullis operations.

Recd Apr 18/76

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, and be subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't, { NEW YORK.
A. R. BREWER, Sec'y, }

34
Dated Washington Sept 17 1876

Received at 116

To Superintendent Mint

Phila Pa

Please favor me with your
views by letter in respect to the
necessity & expediency of having
the Cent blanks prepared outside
of the mint. There must be no
delay in bringing the mint up
to its full capacity on silver.
Employing additional force & working
overtime.

H. R. Linderman

Director

56 Collectorate

THIS TELEGRAM HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE IN

WHERE ANY REPLY SHOULD BE SENT.

Direct Wires.

383 B.
April 17. 1876. Telegram

From Mr.

Asks whether "Cent.
blank" could be made
outside the Mint, to
serve for small value.

April 18/76 Am

Rec'd April 17/76

Personal

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 17., 1876.

Dear Sir,

The Silver Bill having
received the Executive approval,
the Mints will for some time
to come be taxed to their
utmost capacity in
manufacturing the Silver
Coins required by the
Treasury under the
provisions of that act.

I rely with confidence
on yourself, Officers, & Employees
to behead earnestly to this

demand. Whilst not allowing
any haste or too great a
stress on the endurance of
any one. This course must
be pushed to the full
extent practicable -

Yours very Truly
W. R. Linderman
J. J. R. R. R.

D. M. 389

April 17. 1876.

Silver Bull passed to the
Mint to be run to its full
capacity. &

Personal.

Recd April 18/76

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

19 WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't, } New York.
GEO. H. MUMFORD, Sec'y, }

Dated *Washington DC 7/17* 1876

Received at _____

To *Supt- Mint-*

S E Coe 20th & Race

*State by telegraph your
probable Subsidiary Silver
Coinage for April naming
denominations*

*H R Linderman
Director*

*19 Collect 35¢
R 29*

THIS TELEGRAM HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE
FAIRMOUNT 2204 HAMILTON STREET.

WHERE ANY REPLY SHOULD BE SENT.

Telegram

383 A.

From Director, 17 Apr 1876.

Meant probable
amt. of subsidy, Silver
Coange for April 1876,
namely denominated,

April 17/76

11 18/76. Am^d
J

Rec April 17/76. at
5 AM.

Mint of the United States,

AT PHILADELPHIA.

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

17th April 1876

Hon. James Pollock
Superintendent

Sir,

In reply to the Director's letter of 15th inst., I herewith offer my opinion as to capacity and increased cost of work in the Melting and Refining Department of this Mint.

Our present rate of working will average the melting of so much silver as will make 650,000-oz. of Coin per month, which, at the issue value of \$1²⁵ per oz., is equal to \$812,000- This result supposes the usual amount of Gold Melting and Refining, but if we are to refine Silver largely, as we did last year, I could not quite equal the above.

By one half more of over-time,

we could make \$ 1.300.000.= per month;
and perform all the other usual opera-
-tions (not extraordinary) of Gold Mel-
-ting and Refining, at an increased cost
of probably not more than 33 pr. ct. more
than at present, in the wages in my
Department, and Contingent Expenses.

It is possible that we may be
able to produce more than I have sta-
-ted above, and at a less increase of cost,
but I prefer stating what I feel I can
affirm with confidence.

Respectfully Yours
J. A. C. Booth

M. & R.

we could make \$ 1.300.000.= per month;
and perform all the other usual opera-
-tions (not extraordinary) of Gold Mel-
-ting and Refining, at an increased cost
of probably not more than 33 pr. ct. more
than at present, in the wages in my
Department, and Contingent Expenses.

It is possible that we may be
able to produce more than I have sta-
-ted above, and at a less increase of cost,
but I prefer stating what I feel I can
affirm with confidence.

Respectfully Yours
J. A. C. Booth

M. & R.

Jas. C. Booth ^{384.}
Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, Apr 17, 1876

No. of Papers,

Subject, Estimate of
appis required for
wage & incidentals
for next fiscal year
nearly to full ca-
-pacity, with one time.

J. led in DM 10383.

Recd Apr 17/76

Ellsworth Kansas

April 17th 1876

James Pollock Esq
Superintendent of U. S. Mint
Philadelphia P. A.

Dr Sir

Yours of 13th

just recd" and in reply will say that the package
you spoke of being in the Penn RR Office with 2^d
freight on same cannot be mine as you say that
it is from Cherokee Co Kans I sent my package from
this place and I also enclosed a letter with it to avoid
mistake I prepaid the expressage through from this
place and took Receipt for the same which I'll send
you if you wish I hope & trust you may have
received my package ere this time and if you do not
receive it soon please let me know and I'll trace it

Thanking you for your kind information

I am Respectfully Yours

E. J. Schumacher

April 7. & 17/26 ~~100~~
From " 26 " 398.

E. D. Schermerhorn

17 April 1876. Ellsworth
Kansas

Relative to assignment
Ore for assignment sent
~~to~~ previously.

May 1/76. P.O. acknowledgment
per letter of J

Filed in No. 363.

Rec'd 21 Apr 76.

Rec'd April 12 & 24/76
" May 1/76

EXCHANGE BANK
OF **Alonzo Clark**

THE CALVERT LITH. CO. DETROIT.

Clinton, Mich. Apr 17 1876

Supr U.S. Mint
Philadelphia Pa.
Dear Sir,

I enclose my no 3612 on Trust
Fund Bank of N.Y. for 100.
for which please send the
silver coin of the following
denominations.

\$20.	of	10	¢
\$20	of	20	¢
\$30	of	25	¢
\$30	of	50	¢

Please send by U.S. Ex press
less the mint charges.

Yours Respectfully

Alonzo Clark

A. Clark
Clinton, Mich.
17 Apr. 1876.

Forw. dft. \$100.00
for subsidiary
silver.

Draft returned.

Recd Apr 19/76

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

Value, \$ 47. 418 ²⁹

San Francisco

Apr 17th 1876Received of Bank of Cal
Thirty Two Bars

marked

T. & Co

No. 2435 / 2466

Sealed and said to contain Million valued Forty Seven Thousand
Four Hundred & Eighteen ²⁹100 dollars

Addressed

W & Muth

which we agree to forward to Philad^a, by usual conveyance.In consideration of the rate agreed _____ per cent., we insure the safe delivery of the
within mentioned shipment as per address, at Philadelphia against all risks, of
whatsoever character or nature. Loss, if any, payable in Gold Coin.

For the Company,

Charges, \$ 182 ⁴⁰ Cui Paul

J. H. Lee

The Bank of California.

San Francisco April 17 1876

To the Superintendent

U. S. Mint

Philadelphia

Dear Sir

We last had this pleasure on 14th inst,
and now beg to hand you herewith:

Invoice & Express Receipt 32 Refined Silver Bars
shipped to you this day per W. F. & C. Express

\$36,753.60

\$47,418.29

proceeds of which at contract rate of 1¹⁴/₂ Gold
per fine ~~of~~ please remit to our Agency 12 Pine Str.
Ch. York for our credit, & oblige

Yours truly
Wm. O. Mills

No 4. 409.

Bauko Calipruea

17 April 1876.

Nov 32 Basilio

Five % of 200,000

Q. 36753 60

Rec'd 29 Apr 76.

The first of these
 is the one which
 has been mentioned
 before. It is a
 very common one,
 and is found in
 many places.
 It is also known
 as the "common"
 one. It is a very
 simple one, and
 is found in many
 places. It is also
 known as the
 "common" one.

A large, stylized, handwritten signature in brown ink, possibly reading "John D. Smith", written over a faint, illegible background. The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent initial 'J' and a long, sweeping tail that loops around. The ink is a dark brown color, and the background is a light, aged paper with some faint, illegible markings.

Rec'd 4/25

W. W. Crapo, Pres.
E. W. Hervey, Cashier.
J. W. Hervey, Asst. Cashier.

Incorporated 1831.
Re-Organized 1864.
Capital \$600,000.

Mechanics National Bank.

New Bedford, Mass. Apr 18. 1876
Hon. Treasurer U. S. Albini Esq., Cashier,

Phila Dear Sir:

Your favor of _____ is received
with the enclosure as stated.

Enclosed I send for Collection my cheque on Merchants'
National Bank of New York for \$1000.00, & in
return for which please send me as soon as conve-
nient, the same amount in the new silver coins
of United States in assorted denominations & greatly oblige

Respectfully Yours,

E. W. Hervey

Cashier.

394 B.

E. H. Harvey
New Bedford Mass

18 ap 1876

Forw. draft \$1,000. &
for subsidiary
silver.

Draft returned.

Rec'd 19 ap. 1876.
~~Receiving~~ 176

All Official Letters to the Treasurer's Office must be addressed to the "Treasurer of the U. S.," and in replying to Letters from the "Treasurer's Office," the initials on the upper left-hand corner should be referred to.

Treasury of the United States,

Washington, April 17, 1876.

J. J.
Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that a Warrant has been issued in payment of the losses from Recoinage, found due on settlement of the Hon. the First Auditor.

Coin Draft No. 8989 B on Treasury Warrant No. 683 for Nine hundred and thirty-five $77/100$ dollars has been issued, therefore, in favor of the "Treasurer U. S." to be credited in general account as a transfer of funds "from U. S. Mint at Philadelphia", and I will thank you to charge me with that amount (\$935.77) in your "Recoinage Account", as a transfer of funds to this office.

Very respectfully,

Hon. Jas. Pollock,

Supt. Mint U. S.

Philadelphia, Pa.

J. M. Brown

Treasurer U. S.

394.
J. C. New
Treasurer M. J.
17 April 1876.

Warrant issued for
\$935⁷⁷ gold &c.
losses light gold
recriminations

Rec'd 18 ap 76.
~~1876~~ 1876

Mint of the United States,

AT PHILADELPHIA.

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

18th April 1876

Hon. James Pollock
Superintendent

Sir,

In reply to the Director's letter of the 17th inst. - I beg to say that the amended Report for March, which I handed you yesterday, will perhaps make the apparent discrepancy between the Original and Duplicate Reports for March disappear. Lest it might not, I will now explain, that 18 melts of Gold were made in Feb. and 19 in March; that the Coiner could not work the gold Ingots until late in March; that none were delivered in February; that it has been my practice to date the workings from the date of the Official delivery to the Coiner, when the weight delivered alone determines the proportion of wastage; that through Mr. Syle misunderstanding my practice in this respect, he gave the 72.774.45 oz. as delivered in Feb. although they were not -

delivered until about the middle of March; that in order to express the actual wastage, we could effect it best by giving the whole amount delivered in March, embracing the whole 37 melts made both in February & March.

While therefore the original Report on Bullion operations in February is correct in numbers, and only differs from fact, in stating that the delivery was made in that month, yet, I prefer the amended Report of Bullion operations, which I placed in your hands yesterday, and the duplicate one for February, which the Director returned with the original, and both of which I herewith return.

I trust that the explanation I have given of the apparent discrepancy may prove satisfactory.

Very respectfully yours
J. C. Booth

M. F. R.

Jan. C. Booth ³⁹³
Mint of the United States. MHR

Philadelphia, Apr 18. 1876

No. of Papers,

Subject,

Explaining dis-
crepancies in du-
plicate statements of
Bullion Operations
for February, 1874.

Filed in DM No 392

Recd Apr 18/76

FORWARDING RECEIPT.

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

Value, \$ 22.157 ²⁷/₁₀₀ San Francisco, Apr 18th 1876.

Received of

Bank Cal

Fifteen Bars

marked

T. & Co

No.

2467/21

Sealed and said to contain

Million valued Twenty Two Thousand
One Hundred & Fifty Seven 27/100 Dollars

Addressed

28 Market

Philadelphia

which we agree to forward to Philadelphia by usual conveyance.

In consideration of the rate agreed

per cent., we insure the safe delivery of the

within mentioned shipment as per address, at

Philadelphia

against all risks, of

whatsoever character or nature. Loss, if any, payable in Gold Coin.

For the Company,

Charges, \$

365. ⁵⁵/₁₀₀ Paid

John M. Lee

The Bank of California.

San Francisco April 18 1876

To the Superintendent

U. S. Mint

Philadelphia

Dear Sir

We confirm ours of yesterday's date,
and now again beg to hand you herewith:

Invoice / Express Receipt 15 Bars Refined Silver

\$ 17,142.25

\$ 22,157.27

proceeds of which at contract rate $\$1^{\frac{1}{2}}$ Gold per
fine ounce please remit to our Agency No. 12
Pine Street N. York for our credit, & oblige

Yours truly
Wm. McKim

No 5.

415.

Bank of California
(Thos Brown Co)

April 1876

Bank of California
18 April 1876.

For, 15 Bars Fine
Silver $\$100,000$

$\$17,172.25$

Received of 17,172.25
on fine silver

Rec'd 26 ap 76.

Rec'd Apr 26/76

Rec'd 4/26

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 19th, 1876.

Sir:

Acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant. I have to state that it is highly important that the coinage of Subsidiary Silver Coins at your Mint be brought up to its full capacity, and such overtime, and employment of additional workmen as may be necessary to that end is hereby authorized; and whenever necessary funds will be placed in your hands to meet the expenses incident to the increased manufacture of silver coin, and of which you will please give due notice as to the amount required.

Next month you will run one half

of your capacity on Dimes and the other
half on quarter and half dollars.

We have to day closed a Contract with the Nevada Bank of San Francisco to deliver at your Mint 1,500,000 ounces fine Silver at 118 per ounce fine, Shipments to Commence immediately, payment for this Silver will be made by the Department, after the delivery and assay. Further instructions on this subject will be sent you in the course of a few days.

Very respectfully,

Very respectfully,

H. R. Anderson

Director.

Hon. James Pollock,
Treas. U. S.
Philadelphia.

D. M.

Apr 19/76

The Mint must be
run to its full capacity as
subsidiary silver coin - with
various, & additional mints
face. Funds will be pro-
vided, upon notice.

In May 1/2 silver - & gold
quarters & halves.

1,500,000, oz of silver by
the Govt of the Canada
Bank @ 118 per oz fine, for
immediate delivery - to be paid
for by the Department.

Recd Apr 20/76

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

Value, \$

8. 796.53

San Francisco,

19th 1876

Received of

Bank Cal

Six Bars

marked

T & Co

No.

2482/84

~~Scaled and sealed to contain~~million Eight Thousand Seven Hundred
& Sixty Six 5300 Dollars

Addressed

US Mint

which we agree to forward to

Philad^g

by usual conveyance.

In consideration of the rate agreed

per cent., we insure the safe delivery of the

within mentioned shipment as per address, at

Philad^g

against all risks, of

whatsoever character or nature. Loss, if any, payable in Gold Coin.

For the Company,

Charges, \$

145⁰⁰ Con Paid

W. B. Lee

~~W. O. BALESTON, President.~~ D. O. MILLS, President.
~~THOMAS BROWN, Cashier.~~ WM. ALVORD, Vice Pres't.
THOS. BROWN, Cashier.

The Bank of California.

San Francisco April 19 1876

To the Superintendent
U. S. Mint
Philadelphia

Dear Sir

We wrote you under yesterday's date, and now beg to send you invoice & express receipt of shipment this day by N. Y. & O. Overland:

6 Bars Refined Silver of 6817.45 \$8796.53
proceeds of which at contract rate of \$1¹⁷/₂ Gold
per fine of please pay to our Agency No. 12 Pine
Street N. York for our credit, & oblige

Yours truly

Thos Brown

No 6. 419

Bank of California

19 April 1876.

Draw. to Cash
Silver ~~apx~~ 200,000

By 6,817 43

Recd 27 Apr 1876

Recd Apr 27/76

Recd 4/27.76

Handwritten notes in cursive script, including "The Bank of California", "No 6", "419", "19 April 1876", "Draw. to Cash", "Silver", "200,000", "By 6,817 43", "Recd 27 Apr 1876", "Recd Apr 27/76", "Recd 4/27.76".

Handwritten signature and initials.

Treasury of the United States,

C. L. C.

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS,

April 19th, 1876.

The following transfer orders have this day been issued for transportation of funds to you from the Assist. Treas. U.S. Boston, Mass

NO.	AMOUNT.
✓ 3437 In minor coins . . . \$	9000 —
3438 In Gold coins for recoinage \$ even weight \$30,000 —, light weight \$5,000 —	35000 —

Superintendent of the
U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, Pa

Andrews,
Treasurer U. S.

394 D.

J. A. New
Treasurer U.S.

19 April 1876.

Advicing of Transfer
Orders #3437 & 3438.

Recd 20 Apr 76.

Recd 4/20-76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 20. 1876.

Hon James Pollock,
Supt Mint Philad.

Sir,

I am advised by
the Nevada Bank, that it will
commence shipment of last lot of
Silver purchased for coinage at your
Mint, (1,500,000 oz fine) to-day, "and
complete probably by June 1st sooner
if possible"

Very Respectfully
J. R. Linderman
Director

D. Mr 395.

Apr 20/76

Nevada Bank
will commence delivery of
silver bullion & complete
the 1,500,000 oz. by the
1st of June.

Recd Apr 21/76

The Nevada Bank of San Francisco.
San Francisco, Cal. 20th April 1876

To the
Superintendent
of the U. S. Mint Phila
Sir:

We beg to advise that we have today
shipped you per Wells Fargo & Co Express, on
account of a sale by this Bank to the U.S.
Government of Oz: 1,500,000 deliverable to you,
fine Silver, 71 - bars as per Specification
here with

Oz: 81,933.65 = \$ 105,671.56

@ 118 = \$ 96,681.71

In terms of the sale - the Silver as
delivered to be assayed without delay and
a Certificate of the amount payable therefor
to be given us or our Agent - in accordance
with which we respectfully request that
you will forward such Certificate for the
present parcel to our Agents Messrs Eug:
Kelly & Co New York, #45 Exchange Place.

I remain Sir

Yours very respectfully

J. G. Warden
Cashier

Note

The Director, under date
of April 20.76 directs
that this purchase of
Silver shall be paid for
at the Dept. of the Interior

Nevada Bank

22

20 April 1876.

Now first shipment
of oz. 1,500,000
fine Silver, & requ.
Certificate of Assay
& weight to be sent
to Agents Heller & Co
N.Y. (for payment by Dept)

71 Bars - Oz 81,933 65

Recd 28 Ap 1876.

Recd apc 28/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 20th, 1876.

Sir

Your letter of the 19th inst.,
transmitting Statements of Gold
and Silver Workings in the
Coiner's Department for March
1876, is received.

Very respectfully

H. Linderman

Director

Hon. Jas. Pollock,

Supt. Mint, U.S.

Philad^a

D. M. 397.

Apr 20/76

Star red for the God
+ Silver markings for
Mark 1876.

Recd Apr 21/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 20th, 1876.

Sir;

When you shall have received from the Nevada Bank of San Francisco five hundred thousand ounces of fine silver as determined by melt and assay at your Mint on account of the purchase made on the 19th instant you will issue and forward to this Office in duplicate a certificate in the following form.

Mint of the U.S.
Philadelphia

1876

I hereby certify that I have received from the Nevada Bank of San Francisco five hundred thousand ounces fine silver the value of which at \$1.18 per ounce fine

is five hundred and ninety thousand
dollars, and ^{that} I have the same subject
to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Superintendent.

In my letter of yesterday you were ad-
vised that payment for this silver would
be made by the Department. I have now
to inform you that as soon as the
certificates in the form above indicating
are received by this office, payment will
be made to the seller of the bullion, and
the amount simultaneously covered
into the Treasury under the proper head,
and a regular transfer made of the
same to the credit of your Bullion Fund.

Hon James Pollock
Supr Mint of
Philadelphia

Very respectfully
H. R. Lunderman
Director

D.M. 396.
Apr 20/76

Department will
pay for new purchase
of 1,500,000 oz. Silver
from the Nevada Bank
upon dupli^{cate} Certificate
that each 500,000 oz.
has been rec^d & assayed,
and the amt sim-
ultaneously covered
into the Treasury & a
transfer made to the
credit of the Bullion
Fund.

Recd Apr 21/76

Removed to 22d St., below Market, East Side.

Philadelphia, April 21st 1876.

M The Mint of the United States Philadelph
Bought of Atkinson & Myhlertz,

JOHN ATKINSON.
FERDINAND MYHLERTZ.

Successors to WILLIAM GRAY,

MARBLE, BROWN & FREE STONE YARD,

Housework, Tiling, Cemetery Work, &c.

N. W. Corner 22d & Sansom Streets.

1876
Apr 21. To Cleaning down the Blue
Marble of the Mint as per
Contract.

\$950.00

United States Mint, Philadelphia, Penn.,

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

April 24th, 1876.

Hon James Pollock
Superintendent.
Sir.

The undersigned a committee
appointed by you to examine & report as to
the manner in which the outside walls of the
Mint have been cleaned, beg leave to respect-
fully report that they have attended to that
duty & find that the work has been badly
performed and cannot recommend it as
a first class job.

James B. Condon
John L. Mc Ginnis
Geo W Brooke
A. C. Ganniquet

Report on Cleaning ^{403.}

Jan. 13. 2nd 1876
Stal.

Committee

Apr 24/76

Report that the
Flank & North part
of the Mount Building
have not been prop-
-erly cleaned.

[Bills Enclosed.]

Recd Apr 24/76

Treasury of the United States,

Washington,

April 21, 1876.

Sir:

Herewith I have the honor to transmit Draft No. 9033
 on Treasury, Warrant No. 720, for \$ 24,400.⁰⁰
 payable to the order of Yourself, as Supt. U. S. Mint.
 and accountable for under the following appropriations, viz:

7/6 Salaries U. S. Mint, Phila
 " Wages &c. " " "

3400 —

21000 —

Very respectfully,

J. Andrew,

Treasurer U. S.

James Pollock,
 Philadelphia,
 Penn^a.

(This letter of advice is to be forwarded to the Disbursing Officer or Agent.)

Cushion

1876

April 22

Credited as directed,

402.
Reas. U. S.
(Mo. J. New)
Washington D.C.
Apr 21/76

Transmitting Exp
for salary & wages for
April 1/76, \$24,400. -

[Cashier's receipt
within.]

Recd Apr 22/76

(Answer)

April 22/76

To Directors of the Mint

Washington D.C.

It would be well to forward
the specified fine silver from
New York.

(copy)

Jas Pollock
Supt Mint

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC AND FRANKLIN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

THOMAS T. ECKERT,

President.

The rules of these Companies require that all messages received for transmission shall be written on the message blanks of these Companies, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

D. HOMER BATES, Gen. Sup't, Atlantic Division, New York.

CHAS. A. TINKER, Gen. Sup't, Central Div'n, Chicago. R. P. HAMMOND, Gen. Manager, Pacific Div'n, San Francisco.

ALBERT B. CHANDLER,

Secretary.

NUMBER.

SENT BY

TIME.

RECEIVED BY

CHECK.

2

S

1215-

On

41 Pay 1 Joy Rates

Dated, Washington D C

Rec'd at 1343 Chestnut

To Superintendent of Mint

apne 22 1876.

Phila

If your present supply of Silver and
 that to come from the west is not likely
 to be sufficient we can order one hundred
 and fifty thousand ounces fine Silver
 from New York answer

H R Linderman
 Director Mint

399.
D. Mr. Telegram
Apr 22/76

Can forward to the
about 150,000 ozs.
fine Silver from the
N.Y. Assay Office
if needed.

Recd Apr 22/76

Phelps, Dodge & Co.
Cliff St. between John & Fulton.

New York April 22nd 1846

James Pollock Esqr
Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Pa

Dear Sir

We have received your esteemed favor
21st inst and much regret the trouble caused
you by sending the Memo. of bill March
7th for Pig Iron.

Through some inadvertance on the part of
Mr Forquay, who did not advise us in the
regular way as to this bill, the Memo. was
sent you in the usual course of business.

Apologizing for the annoyance you have had
in the matter

We are

Yours very respectfully
Phelps Dodge & Co

Phelps, Dodge & Co
 New York
 Apr 22/76

Apologizing for
 sending money to
 West 7 / for 500 lb
 black tea, forwarded
 through Mr. Maynard

Recd Apr 24/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 22., 1876.

Sir,

The ~~sum of~~ and Fifty
Thousand ~~or more~~ fine silver
will be transferred to your
Mint from the Bullion
Fund of the New York
Assay office; \$100,000 ounces
of which will be forwarded
as soon as the preliminary
arrangements can be perfected
and the balance down as practicable.

Yours faithfully
Wm. J. B. Wood
Supt. Mint
Philadelphia

Very Respectfully
Wm. B. E. Dorman
Director

D. M. 401.

Apr 22/76

150,000 oz fine
Silver will be for-
warded to the Mint
from the B. F. of the
N. Y. Assay Office.

Recd Apr 24/76

American Exchange National Bank,

NEW YORK,

April 22nd 1876

To the Manager
of the U. S. Mint
Philadelphia Pa.
Sir:

Enclosed herewith
(please find \$200. in
silver three cent pieces
in exchange for which
you will oblige us by
returning the same unit
in five cent pieces).

Yours obt. Servant.
Edmond Willson
Cashier

N. Clarke, Asst Engr
Am. Engr. Nat Bk
New York
Apr 22/76

Forwarded by Express
\$200. in Silver 3 pieces
for a like amt of 5¢
worth.

Recd Apr 24/76

Office of **M. HEALY,**

Attorney at Law,  Collection and Real Estate Agent.

— AGENCY FOR —

J. I. Case Thresher, Massillon Harvester,
Excelsior & Buckeye Droppers, Jno. P. Manny Reaper.

Lansing, Iowa, *April 22 1876*

To Treasurer U. S. Mint Philadelphia
Pa.

Sir: A young man named William Butternut
has left with me a memorandum of deposits
made at the Mint at Philadelphia of Gold
Bullion; of date April 14 1854. No 1006
for \$2372 ⁵⁸/₁₀₀ in Gold Bars, signed by
W. H. Sturges for Treasurer of the Mint —
Said deposit was made by J. R. Hornes for
W. Butternut, please state if the deposit
is there yet. and what steps are necessary
to secure the same for the heirs of
Said Butternut —

Yours respectfully

Michael Healy

M Healy. 424

Lansing
Iowa

April 22. 1876

Asking about
deposit of gold
No 1006. April 14-
1874.

Rec'd April 28. 1876

The Nevada Bank San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal. 22^d April 1876

To the
Superintendent

of the U.S. Mint, Phila.

Sir:

We beg to advise that we have today shipped
you per Wells Fargo & Co Express, on account of the
sale by this Bank to the U.S. Government of
Oz: 1,500,000 fine silver deliverable to you, 56 bars
lbs per Specification herewith

Oz: 64.095.40 = \$ 82,680.01

@ 118 = \$ 45,632.54

- for which

as soon as assayed pray forward to our agents
Messrs Eugene Melly & Co New York the Certificate
of delivery provided for in the terms of sale

I remain Sir

Yours very respectfully

J. E. Masters
Cashier

III, 7.

Nevada Bank

1874

22 April 1876

Forw. a/c. of 1,300,000,

56 Base Silver = 64,095⁴⁰

Recd 1 May 76
Recd May 1/76

The Nevada Bank ^{of} San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal. 23rd May 1876

Jas Pollock Esq

Superintendent of the Mint

Philadelphia

Sir:

We beg to advise that we have today
forwarded you per Wells Fargo & Co Express
on account of the sale of $\text{Oz: } 1,500,000$ fine
Silver by this Bank to the U.S. Government
deliverable at Philadelphia, 40 bars as per
Specification herewith

$\text{Oz: } 45,762.45 = \$59,043.33$

$@118 = \$54,000.05$ for which

as soon as assayed please forward Exp. of receipt
to our Agents Messrs Eugene Kelly & Co New York

Pray take notice that these bars are
marked "C." to be kept in separate account
with others of the same mark.

I remain, Sir, yours very respectfully

W. H. Westcott Cashier

III 10-94

Nevada Bank

S.F.

23 May 1876.

For. &c. \$ 1500,000,

40 Bars Silver - \$ 45,762 ⁷⁵/₁₀₀
marked "C"

Rec'd 31 May 76

The Nevada Bank
 has received of
 the U.S. Treasury
 40 bars of silver
 valued at \$45,762 ⁷⁵/₁₀₀
 marked "C"
 for the purpose of
 redeeming the
 Nevada Bank
 notes.

Rec'd 31 May 76

The Nevada Bank
 has received of
 the U.S. Treasury
 40 bars of silver
 valued at \$45,762 ⁷⁵/₁₀₀
 marked "C"
 for the purpose of
 redeeming the
 Nevada Bank
 notes.

Rec'd 31 May 76

Buffalo Apr 24/76
Mr James Pollock

Sir

Please send me one
of the new dollar
just ordered by congress
I am closing my work for
the century and I need
that to finish up with
If it is not ready keep
the money till it is ready

Please find enclosed
two dollars for pay
Yours Truly

William Wade
425 Sixth St
Buffalo
NY

Wm Wade 388.

Buffalo

N. Y.

April 14. 1876

Enclosing \$2,
for New Dollar.
\$2. returned.

Recd April 17. 1876

416.
Levi & Co.

Balto. Md

Apr 25/76

Towards 186 1/4 ozs

Silver Bullion

to be coined

into Halves and

quarters.

Recd Apr 26/76

To the U. S. Mint

Philadelphia

Enclosed please find one
hundred & eighty six & a quarter
(186 $\frac{1}{4}$) to be coined in to
half & quarter pieces & return
soon as possible to Liver & Co
61 East Baltimore St Balto Md.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 24th, 1876.

Sir

Your letter of the 21st inst.
transmitting Monthly Statements
for March, 1876, is received.

Very respectfully
H. Linderman

Director

Hon. Jas. Pollock,
Supr. Mint, U.S.
Philad^a

408.

DM

24 Ap 1876.

Actu, Statement of
deposits, Purchases & bars,
March 1876.

Recd 25 Ap 76.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 23rd, 1876.

Sir

Enclosed you will please find a letter from Geo. B. McCartee, Esq. requesting certain information respecting proof coins.

I will thank you to state, through this Office, how far you can comply with his request.

Very respectfully,

A. B. Sherman

Director.

Hon. Jas. Pollock,

Supt. Mint, Phila.

414,
D. M.
April 25/76

Enclosing an
inquiry from
Mr. B. McCarten
about mica & silica
& copper prospect
for 1874-5-6.

Recd. Apr 26/76

Weight Room at Mine Park

Sir

April 26th 1876

We have received from Bank of California up
to the present time only 57,699.83 ounces we report
36,753.60 ounces to day making in all.

94,453.43 ounces

Mr H. C. Hickok
Suprs, office

Very Respect.

W. S. Coakley

Weightman

413 1/2

H. J. Cochran
Weigh Clerk
26 Apr 76

Rec'd & expected fr.
M. of California
94, 453 $\frac{43}{4}$ B. B.

Rec'd 26 Apr 76.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 25th, 1876.

Sir;

Please inform me whether the Bank of California has completed delivery at your Mint of 200,000 ounces fine silver.

Very respectfully
H. R. Linderman

Director

Hon James Pollock
Fifth Mint U.S.
Philadelphia

D. M. 413.

Apr 25/76

Star Bank of
California com-
-pleted the de-
-livery of 200,000, ozs
fine silver.

Mem. of Wm. Clerk

413 $\frac{1}{2}$ enclosed -

Rec'd & expected

\$ 94,453.43.

Rec'd Apr 26/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 25th, 1876.

Sir

I transmit herewith a counterfeit Half-Eagle, received through the Department of State from the Consul General at Paris.

This piece is one from a shipment of \$6,000 received at Paris from San Salvador, which proved to be all counterfeit.

I will thank you to have the same examined by your Assayer, the fineness and amount of Gold ascertained, the character of the filling, and any other information which he may be able to furnish.

Very respectfully
A. R. Anderson

Hon. Jas. Pollock
Supt. Mint, U.S.
Phila.

Director.

D. M.

412.

April 25/76

Enclosing for
Examination Com-
-te fait $\frac{1}{2}$ Eagle,
from San Salvador
via Paris.

Recd April 26/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 25th, 1876.

Sir

I have received your letter of the 24th inst., transmitting Statement of weight, fineness and value of 300,913.61 ozs. Silver bullion, received from the Nevada Bank of San Francisco.

Very respectfully,

H. Robinson

Director.

Hon. Jas. Pollock,

Supt. Mint, U.S.

Philad.^a

D. M. 411.

April 25/76

Acq^d Statement
of 30000.00 Silver
from the Nevada
Bank of S. F.

Recd Apr 26/76

Office of U. S. Assistant Treasurer,

Boston, Mass., April 25th, 1876.

Sir,

I have this day delivered to Adams Express in payment of Transfer Draft No. 3438, thirty thousand dollars gold coins even weight or $\frac{1}{2}$ of one percent below Standard, and five thousand dollars in gold eagles which are more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of one percent light.

Respectfully
F. P. Hawes

Asst Treas. U.S.

To the
Superintendent of
U.S. Mint,
Phila Pa.

418

Office of U. S. Assistant Treasurer,
BOSTON, MASS.,

April 25th, 1876.

F. Haven

U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

Towards \$30,000.
Specie coin, even weight
or $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below.
and
\$5,000. eagle more than
 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below standard.

No. of Enclosures, —

Recd Apr 27/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 26th, 1876.

Sir

Referring to my letter of the 17th inst. in relation to assay of ore, I will thank you to let me know how soon you will be able to transmit a Report of the result of assay, to this Office.

Very respectfully.

H. S. Gannett

Director

Hon. Jas. Pollock

Supt. Mint, Phil.

D. M. 417

April 26/76

Wants report of assay
of mineral specimen
sent Apr 17th.

Recd Apr 27/76

The Nevada Bank of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal. 26th Apr 1876

To the
Superintendent
of the U.S. Mint Phila
Siri:

We beg to advise that we have today
shipped you per Wells Fargo & Co Express
on account of the sale by this Bank
to the U. S. Government of $\text{Oz: } 1,500.000$
fine Silver deliverable to you, $\frac{7}{8}$ bars, as
per Specification herewith

$\text{Oz: } 83.708.75 = \$ 108.006.56$

@ $\$ 118.776.33$ for which,

as soon as assayed, pray forward to our
Agents Messrs Eugene Melly & Co New
York, the Certificate of delivery provided
for in the terms of sale

I remain Sir

Yours very respectfully

J. H. Crocker

Cashier

Verada Bank

26 April 1876

Form. of \$ 1,500,000.

73 Ban Silver 83,708 25

Rec'd 4 May 76

Rec^d May 4/76 Rec^d May 4/76

Rec'd & may 76.

CIRCULAR RELATING TO REQUISITIONS FOR BOOKS AND BLANKS, AND STATIONERY.

for blanks and stationery relative to Requisitions Circular

B. H. Johnston

Feb. Treasury

26 April 1876.

465

1876.

Department No. 58.

Secretary's Office.

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C., April 26, 1876.

BOOKS AND BLANKS.

I. Requisitions for all forms contained in Catalogue No. 830, (issue of 1876,) should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. It will be observed that the forms heretofore furnished from the Register's Office, Bureau of Statistics, Light-House Board, and Supervising Architect, are now incorporated in the Catalogue, and should therefore be ordered on Form 831.

II. Officers of the Customs at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, San Francisco, and New Orleans, should so far anticipate their wants as to obviate the necessity of ordering oftener than once a week. All other Officers of the Customs, Assistant Treasurers, Designated Depositories, Cashiers of National-Bank Depositories, Inspectors of Steam-Vessels, Surgeons of the Marine-Hospital Service, and Officers of the Revenue-Marine and Life-Saving Service, will include in each requisition a *six months'* supply of all forms needed.

III. Semi-annual requisitions should be forwarded on the first of January and July of each year, and should state that they are for the six months ending June 30, or December 31.

IV. It is particularly desired that officers confine their requisitions to the periods mentioned in section II. Supplemental requisitions should be avoided as far as possible, and the necessity for making them ought never to arise except in cases where the wants of officers could not be anticipated at the time of forwarding regular requisitions, as, for example, when a new form is introduced which an officer is required to use; in such case a special requisition should be made, with an explanatory note in margin.

V. Requisitions should be made on the prescribed forms, and informal orders will not receive attention. The articles requested must be fully described: *i. e.*, the Catalogue number and title should be given, but not the "Part" and Regulation No. of form. The letters or numbers should run progressively, the latter given in *figures*.

VI. Only the forms actually needed, and the probable quantity of each required, should be requested. When less than 100 of any given blank is required they should be ordered in quantities of 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, or 75.

VII. Whenever a form cannot be designated, or a doubt exists as to its number, a copy (if a blank,) or leaf (if a book,) should be enclosed with requisition, if practicable.

VIII. Naval officers, surveyors, and appraisers of merchandise will forward requisitions for forms needed in their offices through the collectors of their respective ports. Similar requisitions made by officers of the revenue marine must be approved and forwarded by the collectors of the ports at which the vessels are stationed.

IX. When blank steamboat-inspection certificates (see Catalogue, p. 47) are needed by officers of the customs, they will not be ordered upon the same sheet of Form 831 with customs forms, but upon a separate and distinct sheet of said form.

X. Requisitions must be properly briefed (the name of chief officer, and not that of deputy or assistant being given) before transmittal, and letters of notification of transmission of forms must be signed, briefed, and promptly returned, as receipts, to the Department.

XI. Chief officers of the customs will keep physicians in charge of marine patients supplied with the necessary blank forms. Promptness in forwarding supplies to physicians when received from the Department is especially enjoined upon such officers.

XII. National banks should order Form 37 ("Certificates of Deposit") at least one month before needed for use.

XIII. Articles of *stationery* must not be included in requisitions for blank forms, nor should *blank forms* be ordered in stationery requisitions.

STATIONERY.

The following regulations must be observed in making requisitions for stationery :

XIV. Officers of the customs at New York will order monthly; at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and San Francisco, quarterly. Officers of customs at all other ports, and all other officers receiving their supplies of stationery from the Department, will order semi-annually, by calendar half years, except steamboat inspectors, who will order annually.

XV. As the Department does not furnish blank forms for the purpose, requisitions for stationery must be made on the ordinary official paper, and a copy of each requisition should be retained by the officer making it, for reference.

XVI. In order to give ample time for the printing of paper and envelopes, requisitions calling for these items should be forwarded at least one month before they are needed for use.

XVII. On account of the liability of freezing, ink and mucilage will not be shipped later in the fall than October, nor earlier than April, in the spring. Officers will govern themselves accordingly in making requisitions, and secure a supply of these articles for the winter before cold weather.

XVIII. When samples are enclosed in requisitions they should be attached thereto, to prevent their being lost in the opening and distribution of the mail.

XIX. Books, blank forms, Department circulars, synopses of decisions, letter scales, postage stamps, and office furniture should not be included in stationery requisitions.

XX. When stationery or books and blanks are forwarded by *express*, the charges thereon are *invariably prepaid*; but, on all shipments by *freight*, the charges are to be paid by the officer receiving the goods, who will forward the receipts, as vouchers, with his account of contingent expenses.

XXI. All Rules and Regulations heretofore issued which conflict with the provisions of this Circular are hereby rescinded.

Sec 15 does not apply to "clerk" officers
B. H. Britton
Secretary.

Ellsworth, Kans
April 26th 1896

James Pollock Esq
Superintendent of U S Mint
Philadelphia Pa

Sr Sir

Yours of 21st
was received yesterday And this morning I recd a letter
from one Wm Dubois stating that my Pkg of mineral
had been recd for some time but had recd no Postal order
so there seems to have been a mistake somewhere
I give you a copy of Dubois letter as follows
Sr Sir

Your Pkg came some days ago but no Postal
order. The rock is not worth assaying a few crystals of
Sulphide of Iron look like Silver but are of no value
Our charge is five dollars but at present we have not
time to assay ore - if your order should arrive I
will return it so you can recover your money
Yours resp^y
Wm Dubois

over

it seems that subois got the Mineral & you the P.O.
order and you have been looking for the Mineral while
subois has been looking for the Postal order

I am sorry I have caused you so much trouble by
some worthless rock and I am sadly disappointed that
it proves to be worthless Two of our Chemists here
in town said that the rock contained silver and
they thought in paying quantities but after you
condemn it I am fully satisfied that it is worthless
if you think the rock not worth assaying you
will please return the Postal order

Yours Respectfully
E. D. Schermerhorn
Ellsworth KS

Box 116

487 $\frac{1}{2}$
E. D. Schermerhorn
Ellsworth
Kansas
26 Apr 1896

Return report and
Mineral by W. E. Davis
& regu. return of
P.O. Order.

Filed in No 263,

Rec'd 1 May 1896

Libborn
Philadelphia & Reading Rail Road Company.--Express.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICES:

624 CHESTNUT STREET,
N. E. COR. BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,
N. W. COR. NINTH AND GREEN STREETS,
No. 306 RACE STREET.

Normstown 4/25. 1876.

Mr Pollock.

W. S. Mint Phila

Please forward to the undersigned, by
the PHILADELPHIA & READING RAIL ROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS, the
following-named articles:—

*Will you please send
me silver coin, for
the enclosed money (\$100)
please send it by
Reading Express Co.
in 5¢ 10¢ 20¢ 25¢ & 50¢ pieces
& greatly oblige*

N. B.—All goods which.....may hereafter order
from your house, by *Express*, please forward as above
directed, and oblige

Respectfully, Yours,

Lewis & May

410.
Landed & May
Nomin Com Re

Apr 28/76

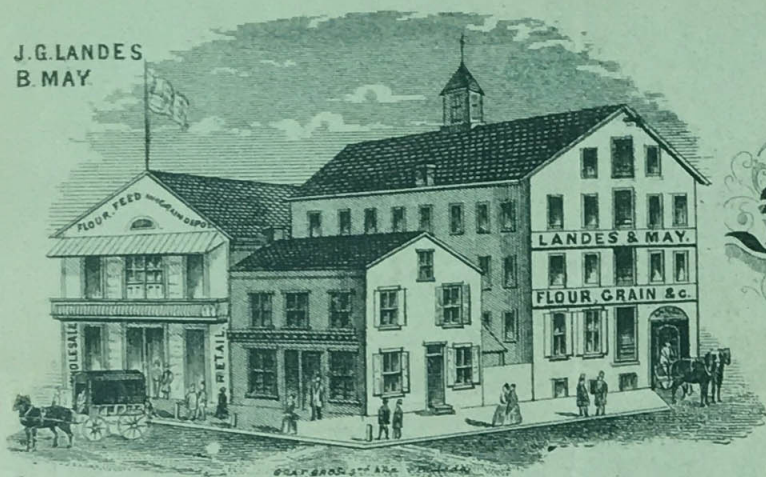
Forward by Express
Sealed package
said to contain
\$100. - for Sub
Silas Cronin.

Pkg. Returned, 27 Ap.

2. let herein No 420,
H

Recd Apr 28/76

J.G. LANDES
B. MAY



LANDES & MAY

Flour, Feed & Grain Depot.

DEKALB STREET
ABOVE LAFAYETTE.

Norristown, Pa. Apr 26th 1876

H. B. Hickok Esq.
Act Super.

Dear Sir

Yours of this date at hand & in reply say we will send for our package to morrow by P & R. Express - Sorry to have caused you this trouble.

Yours truly
Landes & May

Dr Sir

~~money agent~~ Please give pkgs to P & R.
~~money agent~~ Yours truly

Landes & May

US Mint Phila Apr 27. 1876
Recdy Hon. James Pollock Asst US Mint
the above specified package (seals un-
-broken) said to contain \$100.
Wm Phelps Philad & Reading Ex. Co.
H. B. Hickok Jr. Geo. C. Tucker.
W. B. Pollock.

420
Lauder & May
Norfolk Va
April 26/76

Order to deliver
to P. & H. Repel
Co. sealed package
said to contain
\$100. —

[Rest of Express copy
omitted]

Filed in No. 410

Recd Apr 27/76

Treasury of the United States,

P. L. C.

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS,

April 27th, 1876.

The following transfer orders have this day been issued for transportation of funds
to you from Supt. U.S. Assay office New York, N. Y.

NO.	AMOUNT.
3475	In 22942.90 oz fine silver bullion
	26384 32

25-592 1/2
Entered on May 1st 1876

Supt. U. S. Mint
Philadelphia, Pa

J. A. Brown,
Treasurer U. S.

422

J. C. New

Treasurer U.S.

27 April 1876.

Advising of Transfer

Order # 3475.

Rec'd 28 Ap 76.

Rec'd 4/28.76

All Official Letters to the Treasurer's Office must be addressed to the "Treasurer of the U. S.," and in replying to Letters from the "Treasurer's Office," the initials on the upper left-hand corner should be referred to.

Treasury of the United States,

Washington, April 27, 1876.

Sir:

Will you be kind enough to answer the following question regarding the counting boards received from you yesterday:

"Should the copper partitions on the boards exceed, in height the thickness of the coin which it is designed to hold."

I find, on attempting to spread the pieces over the board, both by hand, and by oscillation, that they will not easily assume the vacant places, from the fact that the partitions are of such a height as to catch and hold 2-

and frequently 3 pieces, one on
the other, thereby necessitating the
dumping off the end of all
such, and the re-placing of them
on the board

Yours Respy &c

Jas G. Adams

Cashier

Hon Jas. Pollock
Capt. U. S. Mint
Philadelphia
Pa

42 1/2
Cash
Jas. Gilfillan,
U. S. Treasury
Washington
Apr 27/76

Wants to know
how to use the
Counting board.

Filed herein No. 481

Recd Apr 28/76

JOHN CLARK, President.

L. P. SIGLER, Cashier

Capital, \$75,000.

First National Bank of Leon,

Prompt Attention Given Collections.

Leon, Iowa,

Apr 27 1876

Director Unit
Philadelphia
Dfir

how can I obtain
some silver ~~Coin~~ 25^c - 500^c -
say from 1 to 500 dollars -
your reply will oblige

Respectfully Yours,

L. P. SIGLER, Cashier,

Per _____

437.
Cashier
P. Sigler
(1st Nat Bank)

Leon

Isard

April 27. 1876

How to get
silver coin?

Recd May 1. 1876

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

Value, \$ 11,830 ¹²

San Francisco,

Apr 27

1876

Received of

Bank of Cal

Eight Bars

marked

T & Co

No.

2590

197

Sealed and said to contain Million Dollars Eleven Thousand Eight Hundred & Thirty Two Dollars

Addressed

C. S. Muns

which we agree to forward to

Phila

by usual conveyance.

In consideration of the rate agreed

1.65

per cent., we insure the safe delivery of the

within mentioned shipment as per address, at

Phila

against all risks, of

whatsoever character or nature. Loss, if any, payable in Gold Coin.

For the Company,

Charges, \$ 195. ²² Air Paid

J. M. Muns

The Bank of California.

San Francisco, April 27 1876

To the Superintendent
U. S. Mint
Philadelphia

Dear Sir

We beg to confirm our respects of 19th inst, and now beg to hand you herewith
Invoice & Express Receipt of shipment to you per
W. H. C. Overland

No 2590/4 - 8 Bars Refined Silver of 9173.35 \$11830.78.
proceeds of which at contract rate of $\frac{1}{17}$ Gold
per fine of please remit to our Agency No 12
Pine Street N. York for our account, & oblige

Yours truly
W. H. C. Overland

Syracuse N.Y. April 27/76

Director U.S. Mint at Philadelphia

Dr Sir

Will you please inform me
if possible without inconvenience to
yourself the Nationality, Name,
Date & Value, of the enclosed coin
& return to me by mail as soon
as convenient and oblige

Truly Yours Obt Servt

Daniel E Hayden
312 Mulberry St
Syracuse N.Y.

509

David L Hayden
Syacuse

N. Y.

April 27/77

Sending gold
coins for infor-
mation &c.

Recd May 1. 1877.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 27, 1876.

Sir;
The Counting boards and apparatus for the Treasurer U.S. for Counting quarters Dimes and five Cent nickel pieces has been received by him. I have now to request that you will forward a board for Counting the one cent bronze pieces.

If the boards and apparatus were manufactured in the Mint I do not think it necessary to have you forward any bill for the same.

Very respectfully
H. K. Underman

Director

Hon James Rollins
Fifth Mint Bldg
Philadelphia

D. M. 421.

Apr 27/76

Treasurer U.S.
Wants counting
Bond for 1 & pieces.

If Bonds are all
made at the Mint,
bills need not be
forwarded for them.

Rec Apr 28/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 27th, 1876.

Assays of ores for Gold and Silver may be made by the Mints and Assay Offices of the United States.

The charge for each sample assayed, is hereby fixed at Three Dollars, and the moneys accruing from such charges, shall be paid semi-annually into the Treasury of the United States.

A record of all Assays made, shall be kept, and an abstract thereof furnished quarterly to the Office of the Director of the Mint.

(signed) H. R. Linderman
Director

Approved.

(signed) B. H. Bristow
Secretary

A.V.P

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

May 10th, 1876.

Sir;

I have to request that you will communicate to the Assayer of your Mint; the instructions herein enclosed; these instructions will take effect immediately on and after receipt thereof.

I also transmit by mail 100 Blank Forms of report to be used in all cases of assays of ore. An additional supply will be furnished when required.

Hon James Pollock
Superintendent &c
Philadelphia Pa

I am Sir, very respectfully,
Fred. Eckfeldt.
Acting Director

F. Eckfeldt, 478
A. D. M.

May 10/76

Ores to be assayed
@ \$ 3. per sample, with
quarterly reports to
Director, and semi-
-annual payment
of charges into the U.S.
Treasury.

Blank enclosed.

Filed herein,

498 Assayer May 16

504 D.M. " 17

Recd. May 11/76

Copy

No. 1104 Spring Garden St. Phil.
April 27th 1876

To the
Hon. Secretary of the Treasury
Washington D.C.

Sir

Please inform me, if the Phil.^a
Mint Officers have the authority to sell
the lately coined silver at an advance
over its face value, i.e. selling a twenty
cent coin at thirty (30) cents. Your ear-
liest convenience will greatly oblige
Your obt^d servt.
Fred. De Rosher.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

May 1st, 1876.

Sir

I transmit herewith a copy of a letter received by the Secretary of the Treasury and referred to this Office.

I will thank you to give the subject proper investigation and report the facts in the case to this Office.

Very respectfully
W. B. Richardson

Hon Jas. Pollock

Supt. Mint. Phil.

Director

D. M.

440.

May 1/76

Enclosing com-
-plaint of J. H. Baker
to the Sec'y Treas'
about the passing
20 of piece at the
Mint.

Rec'd May 2/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 28th, 1876.

Sir

I transmit herewith a Quarter Dollar brought to this Office as being counterfeit.

It has every appearance of a genuine coin, split during process of manufacture.

I will thank you to have it assayed to ascertain if it is of Standard Silver, and if so please return a sound piece in place of it.

Very respectfully
H. R. Linderman

Director.

Hon. Jas. Pollock
Supt. Mint, U.S.
Philad^a

D. M.

430.

April 28/76

Spit
Sinker $\frac{1}{4}$ block
(S. F.) for assay.

Recd May 1/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April. 28th, 1876.

Sir

I have received your letter of the 27th inst., transmitting Report on examination of counterfeit Half Eagle, and also enclosing a portion of the coin.

Very respectfully
A. R. Linderman

Director

Hon. Jas. Pollock,
Supt. Mint, U.S.
Philad^a

D.M.

426.

Apr 28/76

Ack'g recd
of report of assays of
countersfeit Half Pigeon
from Paris.

Recd Apr 29/76

The Nevada Bank San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal. 29th Apr 1876

To the
Superintendent

of the U.S. Mint Phila

Sir:

We beg to advise that we have this day
forwarded you per Wells Fargo & Co Express
on account of the sale of Oz: 1,500,000 fine
Silver by this Bank to the U.S. Government
deliverable to you, 45 bars as per specification
here with

Oz: 86,463.75 = \$ 111,977. 18

@118 = \$ 102,381. 23, for which

as soon as assayed please forward Certificate
to our Agents Messrs Eugene Kelly & Co
New York

These bars are stamped "C," and
you will greatly oblige us if you will
keep them, and also subsequent shipments

Recd May 8/76

III 4. C. 1.

Nevada Bank
L.S.

29 April 1876.

Forw. of \$ 1,500,000,
75 Bars Silver = of 86,763 ⁷⁵/₁₀₀

Request to keep them and
subsequent Bars marked
"C," separate from the rest.

2570

468.

Received of Nevada Bank
the sum of \$ 1,500,000
in the form of 75 bars of silver

of 86,763 ⁷⁵/₁₀₀

marked "C"

for the purpose of the Nevada Bank

and the same to be kept separate

from all other bars of silver

in the vault of the Nevada Bank

at Carson

and the same to be kept separate

from all other bars of silver

in the vault of the Nevada Bank

Recd 8 May 76.

bearing the same mark, separate from the
lots you have heretofore received and
will continue to receive having no distinct
new mark.

The shipments are for different
accounts, and we shall be greatly obliged
if you will furnish us with separate
statements when you account for the
proceeds thereof.

I remain Sir

Yours very respectfully

J. H. Masters

Cashier

Office of Assistant Treasurer U. S.,

Philadelphia, Penn.,

April 29th 1876

Hon. B. A. Bristow

Secretary of the Treasury
Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

This Office is in great need of a
box and boards for counting silver
coin. Allow me to request that you
authorize the Superintendent of the
Mint in this City to make and send
here one box and three boards, the
latter for dimes, double dimes and
quarters respectively.

Very respectfully yours

Charles S. Jones
Asst. Treas. U.S.

9072

a/14 ✓

Office of Assistant Treasurer U. S.,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.,

Apr. 29th, 1876Geo. Eyster
Assistant Treasurer U. S.Requests to be
Supplied with
box and boards
for counting
silver coin.

No. of Enclosures,

J

144. DM

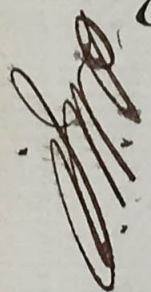
Jill

Treasury Department

May 1 1876

Approved and respectfully
referred to the Director of
the Mint who will please
cause the boards to be
furnished as within
requested.

C. F. Murman



Asst Secretary

J. F. M.

897.

Office Director of the Mint

May 2 1876

Respectfully referred to the
Supt. Mints Phila
who will have the boards
manufactured and delivered
to the Asst Treasurer
W. R. Underman
Director

448.

J. M.

May 2, 1876.

Directing box and Counting
boards, 10' 20' + 25' to
be made for A. T. at
Philadelphia, as per
his request, approved by
Mas. Dept. herein.

Rec'd May 3/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April, 29th, 1876.

Sir

The appointment of William McIntire as a weigher in the Assay Department, at a compensation of \$4.00 per diem, as submitted in your letter of the 28th inst., is hereby approved, to take effect May 1st 1876.

Very respectfully

A. R. Lumanman

Director.

Hon. Jas. Pollock,

Supt. Mint, U.S. Philad^a

431.
D. M.

Apr 29/76

Apparing apt to
of Wm M Lint, migh
is Assay kept at 4 for
diem for May 1/76

Recd Apr May 1/76

The Nevada Bank San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal. 28th April 1876

To the
Superintendent

of the U.S. Mint Philadelphia
Sir:

We beg to advise that we have this
day shipped you per Wells Fargo & Co.
Express, on account of the sale of Oz. 1,500,000
fine silver by this bank to the U.S.
Government deliverable to you, 56 bars
as per Specification herewith,

Oz. 64,041.35 = \$82,642.23

@ 118 = \$75,569.03, for which

as soon assayed please forward Certificate
to our Agents Messrs Eugene Kelly & Co
New York.

I remain Sir

Yours very respectfully

J. R. Braster

Cashier

Nevada Bank
D.F.

28 April 1876.

Forw. a/c. of \$11,500,000

56 Ban Silver = \$64,041.55

[Faint mirrored bleed-through text from the reverse side, including "The Nevada Bank" and "Recd 8 May 76"]

[Vertical handwritten notes in the left margin, including "The Nevada Bank" and "Recd 8 May 76"]

[Vertical handwritten notes in the center margin, including "The Nevada Bank" and "Recd 8 May 76"]

[Vertical handwritten notes in the right margin, including "The Nevada Bank" and "Recd 8 May 76"]

U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1876/APRIL

TO THE

OF THE

AMERICAN

U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1876/APRIL

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 3^d, 1876.

Sir

In Compliance with
Your request of the 1st inst.,
I send herewith three copies
of the Treasury Circular giving
value of foreign coins.

Very respectfully

H. Lindersman

Director

Hon. James Pollock
Supt. Mint U.S.

Philadelphia

D. M. 331.

April 3/76

Forward 12 cir-
-cular statements of
the valuation of

Foreign Coins

May 1/76

Rec^d Apr 4/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April, 4, 1876.

Sir,

Your Requisition for funds to meet the expenses of your Mint during the current month has been approved for the sum of \$24,400.-, from the following Appropriations, viz:

Salaries	1876	\$ 3,400.-
Wages of Workmen	"	21,000.-

Very respectfully,
H. S. G. S. S. S.

Director.

Hon. James Pollock,
Supt. U.S. Mint,
Philadelphia.

D.M.

April 4/76

Requisition for
 April, approved.
\$24,400.—

Recd Apr 5/76



April 2/26

My dear Sir
Mrs. Whiston

a very worthy and
talented lady of this
city is preparing
an article on the
Sphenotic Medal
of the U. S. Country
reproduced at
your Mint, and
on the Medallion
Memorials of the
U. S. I have a good

To aid her with
materials for the article,
a photograph of the
reproduced medal
will be given with
the article. My
objection being you
is to request that
no copies of the
reproduced medal
be permitted to get
out until Miss Johnston's
article appears. It
will be out sometime
this month - meantime
send me the two copies
heretofore requested by
Hester & Co. W. R. Lawrence

D. M.

2 April 1876.

Diplomatic
Medal not to be
put on sale till
Miss Johnson's
article thereon
has appeared in
NY Herald,

Filed herein No 370,
Apr. 13/76

Rec'd 3 Apr 76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 1st, 1876.

Sir

Please forward the
following coinage dies
to the Mint at Carson.

Twelve (12) Reverse Quarter Dollar
Twelve (12) Obverse do do.

Very respectfully
H. Linderman
Director

Hon. James Pollock
Supt. Minting.
Philadelphia

D. M.

326

Apr 1/76

Wants 12 O. & 12 R
1/4 dollar dis for the
same amt.

Recd Apr 3/76

C I R C U L A R .

INFORMATION CONCERNING PUBLIC BUSINESS NOT TO BE FURNISHED
WITHOUT PROPER AUTHORITY.

1876.

Department No. 44.

Secretary's Office.

Treasury Department,

March 31, 1876.

To Heads of Bureaus, Collectors of Customs, and others:

Publications, not authorized by this Department, have frequently appeared in public journals at New York, and elsewhere, relating to action had or contemplated by the Department on questions pending before it.

Publications of this character are improper, as tending to mislead importers and others concerned, and are unnecessary for the reason that the parties directly interested in any decision are always promptly advised of the purport thereof; and all decisions of general interest are published by the Department monthly.

It is apparent, therefore, in view of these facts, that indiscriminate publications of official correspondence, or unauthorized statements of official action, are neither consistent with the interests of the public service nor justified by any necessity connected with the interests or rights of private parties.

Heads of Bureaus in the Department and Collectors and other officers of the customs are therefore requested to exercise a strict supervision over the acts of their subordinates with reference to the publication of correspondence or decisions of the Department, or of information concerning its action, and especially to prevent access by unofficial persons to official letters, documents, or records.

Clerks and employés of the Department are hereby expressly forbidden to furnish for publication, without the authority of the Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, the Chief Clerk, or the Head of a Bureau, any letter, document, or decision, or to impart any information whatever concerning the business of the Department, or to allow access to any letter, document, or record connected therewith, to any person not officially entitled thereto. Any infraction of this rule will, on discovery, be followed by the immediate dismissal of such clerk or employé from the public service.

Chiefs of Divisions in the Secretary's Office will submit to the Chief Clerk, from day to day, such information relating to the business of the Department as may be of general interest or proper for publication, in order that the same may be furnished by the Chief Clerk to the representatives of the press for that purpose, and such information will not, under any circumstances, be furnished to any one or more portions of the public press to the exclusion of any other.

B. H. Britton

Secretary.

323
Circular.

B. H. Bristow

Sec. Treasury

31 March 1876.

Information con-
cerning public
business not to be
furnished without
proper authority.

Rec'd 1 April 1876.
probably.

Mens' Rolls. Corvair Sept. March 1876.
Ordinary Acct.

Weighers *ds.*
E. Calhoun 27
A. Stief 27

Counters
Thos. Thompson 27
J. S. Dorff 27
D. S. Fuller 27

General Foreman
Henry S. Garrett 27

Rollers
J. S. Bumm 27
D. N. Summers 27
W. Vanderhucken 27
J. F. Throder 27

Weather
G. Hansell 27
W. Long 27

Cleaners
J. Reed 27
A. Crawford 27
J. Scheidt 27

Coining Room
A. W. Downing 27
J. W. Helfrich 27

Amblers *ds.*
J. W. Kinsley 27

Machinists
G. James 27
J. Thompson 27
J. W. Clements 27.2

Blacksmiths
A. B. Corson 27
Geo. Bones 27

Engineers
H. Kilpatrick 27
J. A. Grier 27
J. L. McGuire 27

Carpenters
J. B. Cowden 27
B. J. Buckman ²⁵ 27

Mens' Rolls
for
March 1846.

Men's Roll. Comin' Dept. March 1876.
Minor Comage A/c.

Rollers	Dr.	Painter	Dr.
J. W. Ackley	27	James W. Steele	27
C. Sillingham	27		
Wm. Cadden	27		
Thos. R. Jefferson	27	Gate Keeper	
Cutters		Mr. L. Graham	27
R. Gillilan	27	J. J. Ross	27
D. K. Hartzel	27	Oiler	
J. B. Thorp	27	B. Barrass	27
W. M. Cullough	27		
Theo. Hackett	27	Millwrights	
M. H. Hoag	27	Wm. Hewitt	27
Elias Leonard	27		
Funerals			
Ellis' Heuofen	27	Laborers	
A. Rowley	27	Geo. K. Gardiner	27
Ellis' Pugh	27	A. J. Zelenuski	27
Machinist		M. Ryne	27
W. H. Schlemm	27.2	K. A. Johnson	27
Coring Room		Sam. W. Hunter	27
W. Engle	27	Geo. Richardson	27
Gas Fitter			
W. F. Gauss	27		

March 1st
27th

Mens' Rolls. Comers' Dept. March 1896.

Mens' Comage Mr

<i>Rollers</i>	<i>ss</i>	<i>Freeman</i>	<i>ss</i>
J. H. Hunterdon	27	W. Wunder	29
J. H. Wilson	27		
Bolwar Peale ^{2 hours}	27	<i>Blacksmith</i>	
Henry E. Rulon	27	C. A. Carpenter	27
<i>cutters</i>			
J. H. Diefenderfer	27	<i>Carpenters</i>	
J. H. Bowen		R. Smith	27
J. Vickery	27	G. G. Birkenstock ^{26.6}	27
Robt. W. Barber	24		
C. A. Borbyshell	27	<i>Labovers</i>	
William H. Hotz	27	R. Stuart	27
<i>Cleaners</i>			
J. Hayter	27	W. Rurman	27
E. Stone	27	Francis Young	27
<i>Annealers</i>			
W. H. Barnes	27	Abel Singer	27
R. M. Cartney	27	H. W. Linn	27
Adam Rule	27	Geo. Hornistead	27
J. F. Weyler	27	<i>Metal Room</i>	
<i>Machinist</i>		Michl. Specht	27
A. Fleuning	27	Geo. Wheatley	27
W. H. Webb	27	Saml. Bailey	27
<i>Engineers</i>		Stephen Smith	15
M. B. Bailey	27		
H. Hawkins	30		
Char Steel	31		

Ladies' Roll. Comm. Sept. March 1876.
Minor Coniuge Acct.

	<i>Asisting Room</i>	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Coniuge Room</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
	M. J. Quincy	27	L. H. Kuntton	27
	E. C. Latour	27	A. L. Treys	27
	A. White	27	E. Caumon	27
<i>1/2 day</i>	M. A. Jones	27	K. W. Duntton	27
	R. E. McCarty	27	E. J. Wise	27
	M. A. Griffith	27	H. M. Price	27
	A. A. Baumatque	27	S. Wade	27
	M. Lockrey	27	M. A. Battell	27
<i>none</i>	L. Kretschmar		E. P. Mustin	27
	V. McLean	27	C. Moran	27
	Marnet J. Magill	27	J. F. Reaver	27
	Salie E. Davis	27	E. M. Wagner	27
<i>1 1/2 day</i>	E. L. Taffart	27	L. Van Brunt	27
	E. R. Perkins	27	M. A. Garchon	27
	A. E. Noble	27	M. Rudolph	27
	E. Biddle	27	M. Wildey	27
	M. L. Pollock	27	<i>1/2</i> M. Martin	27
	Julia Mathewson	15	M. W. Chambers	27
			L. C. Kohler	27
			M. J. Harbison	27
			M. J. Peckman	27
			Gertrude Harris	27
			M. E. Cresswell	27

Ladies' Roll. Coum's Dept. March 1896
Ordinary Acct.

Adjusting Room

	22
C. C. Thorne	27
M. H. Almond	27
M. Spafford	27
R. A. McManus	27
C. B. Williams	27
M. Baile	27
R. Barclay	27
E. E. McAllister	27
M. Loughridge	27
M. C. Dougherty	27
A. Price	27
D. Moore	27
E. R. Giller	27
M. E. Jauney	27
E. A. Shuman	27

2 hours

Coum's Room

J. A. Cheston	27
M. Richardson	27
M. T. Bryant	27
M. E. Shuman	27
E. J. Melbyan	27
A. L. Bonsall	27
Lizzie A. George	27
Kate Gibbon	27
Anna Laysbreth	

2 hours

Ladies' Rolls
for
March 1876.

—

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 4th, 1876.

Sir;

I will thank you to inform this Office how long your present supply of Silver bullion for subsidiary Silver coinage will last, and how much more fine Silver will be required to run your Mint to its full capacity coming principally quarters and dimes to June 15th when it is proposed to close and complete the annual Settlement by July 1st.

Your early attention is solicited.

Very respectfully

H. R. Linderman

Hon James Pollock
Supt Mint
Philadelphia

Director

D. M. 334.
335-6
Apr 14/76

Wants to know how
long the present supply
of silver for subsidiary
silver coinage will last
and how much more fine
silver will be required to
run the Mint to its full
capacity, in Quarters &
Dimes to June 15th.

[Apr 5. Statement of
M & H. O. Coiner filed
therein. I 335, 336]

Recd Apr 5/76

United States Mint, Philadelphia, Penn.,

April 6th 1876.

There has been but one Invoice
of Silver received from the Bank
of California

Weight for Statement Bk of Cal on 34,718.45

Value " " " \$ 44,812.16

" U.S. Mint Phil 40,551.62

The Silver was received on March 7th/76

We have no knowledge about
the balance of the 200,000 ounces

Very Respectfully
W. S. Cochran
Wegher

H. J. Cochran
Weigh Clerk
6 April 1876.

Reply to inquiry
of Director
about Silver
from Bank of
California.

Rec'd 6 Apr 76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 5th, 1876.

Sir:
I will thank you to inform me whether the Bank of California has completed the delivery of 200,000 ounces fine Silver, if not how much has been delivered. and what information you has as to when the balance will be received.

Very respectfully
H. Linderman
Director

Hon. James Pollock
5th Mint Bldg
Philadelphia

340.
D. L.

April 5/76

How much
silver bullion has
been recd from the
BK of California -
~~What~~ When is the
balance expected.

Reply of Steigh Clerk
Filed herein. 340^{1/2}

Recd April 6/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April. 5, 1876.

Sir.

Your letter of the 4th inst.
reporting the resignation of
Mrs. Emma Biddle, Adjuster
in the Coiner's Department of
your Mint, has been received.

The proper change has been
made on the Official Register
of this Office.

Very respectfully.

H. R. Sherman

Hon. Jas. Pollock, Director.
Supt. U. S. Mint.
Philadelphia.

D. M.

339.

April 5/76

Mr. Emma Biddle
adjunct, resigned, has been
dropped from the rolls.

Recd April 6/76

Treasury Department,
First Comptroller's Office.
April 5th. 1876.

Hon. James Pollock,
Supt. U.S. Mint,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sir:

Your accounts for the proceeds of sale of old material belonging to the Government, during the fiscal years ending, respectively, June 30th. 1873, June 30th. 1874 and June 30th. 1875 have been adjusted at the Treasury, per Reports No's 200912, 200913 and 200914; and the accounts are found to be balanced.

Very Respectfully,

W. S. S. S.
Comptroller

341,
1st Comptroller of the Navy
(R. W. Taylor)
April 5/76

Adj for old material
Sold for the years ending
June 30/73-74-75- as
-justed and balanced.

Recd Apr 6/76

Mint of the United States,

COINER'S DEPARTMENT,

Philadelphia, April 5th 1876.

Hon James Pollock,
Superintendent.

Sir;

I have read the letter of the Director of the Mint, of April 21st, in relation to the present supply of silver bullion, and the amount of fine silver required to run the Mint to its fullest capacity, principally on Quarters and Dimes, to June 15th, as well as Professor Booth's, the Melter and Refiner, comments made thereon, and in compliance with your request I would state, that if the silver delivered is of the same character as that delivered for some time previous to the first of the month, I have no doubt I can turn out from twenty to thirty thousand dollars a day on an average, which would be equivalent to the consumption of 1,500,000 ounces, as stated in Mr. Booth's communication. (I regret that the silver for the past week has been very dirty and difficult to manipulate. I

hope this trouble may be obviated.)

I have the honor to remain

Your Obedient Servant

London Hunter

Comer.

A. L. Snowden
 Coiner
 April 5/76

Can coin, in quarters
 & dimes 1,500,000 oz.
 silver bullion till
 June 15th - at \$20⁰⁰
 to \$30⁰⁰ per ounce.

Filed in No 334 DU
 " "

Complaining of dirty
 character of silver recently
 received. (Selby bullion)

Re ap 5/76

Mint of the United States,

AT PHILADELPHIA.

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

5th April 1876

Hon. James Pollock
Superintendent
Sir,

In reply to the Director's letter of the 4th Inst. addressed to you in relation to our present supply of silver for coinage and our capacity to work, I respectfully offer the following remarks.

According to an estimate made by Mr. Cochran your Clerk, there is now in his custody about 550,000 oz. of silver bullion above standard, and that 200,000 is yet to arrive, of lots partly received; Total, say 750,000 oz.

We are now daily delivering what will make 30,000 oz. of Silver coin, of whatever denomination, and can deliver the equivalent of over 1,500,000. oz between now and the 15th June, if required; i.e. we can work in that period as much more silver as we have now on hand.

The figures just given do not express my capacity, for by a slight increase of working force, or by purchasing instead of making cent blanks, as we once did, I can, without an increase of force, deliver fully 2,000,000 ox. by the middle of June.

Respectfully yours
J. H. Booth

335
Jas. C. Boothe
Mint of the United States. *U+12*

Philadelphia, *Apr 5.* 1876

~~No. of Papers,~~

Subject, *Estimate of the amt*
of Silver Bullion on hand,
and the amt that can be
worked up into Quarters
Dirms by June 15th.
viz. 1,500,000. oz.

Filed in No 334 Dms
U

Recd Apr 5/76

335
Jas. C. Booth
Mint of the United States. *U+R*

Philadelphia, Apr 5. 1876

No. of Papers,

Subject, Estimate of the amt
of Silver Bullion on hand,
and the amt that can be
worked up into Quarters
prior to June 15th.
viz. 1,500,000. oz.

Filed in No 334 *U+R*

Recd Apr 5/76

D. M.

345.

April 6/76

Approving
increase of per diem
of L. C. Leidy, County
in Cashiers Office, from
\$4. @ \$5. from
April 1/76.

Recd Apr 7/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 6th, 1876.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 4th instant relative to decorating the Mint building during the Centennial Exhibition you are hereby authorized to decorate the Chestnut Street front as suggested by you, at an expense not exceeding two hundred dollars (\$200.) and pay the amount from your appropriation for contingent expenses, referring to this letter as your authority.

Very respectfully

H. L. Swann

Hon James Pollock

Director

Gift Mint U.S.

Philadelphia Pa

D. M. 347
April 6/76

Decorations of the
Mint building at a cost
of \$200. approved.

Recd apr 7/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 6th, 1876.

Sir:

Your letter of the 5th instant stating the cost of transportation of Silver bullion for Subsidiary Silver Coin, and for Subsidiary Silver Coin for the quarter ending March 31st 1876, is received.

Very respectfully
H. Linderman
Director

Hon James Pollock
Supt Mint U.S.
Philadelphia Pa

D.M.

348

Apr 6/76

Acknowledging receipt of
Statement for Quarter
ending Mar 31/76,
of Expenses of Campaign
Silver Bullets and Sub.
Silver Coin.

Recd Apr 7/76

United States Mint, San Francisco, Cal.,

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

April 6, 1876

Hon James Pollock,
Supt Mint of the U.S.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sir:

I advise shipment this day to your address, per Wells Fargo & Co's Express, Gold and Silver Assay Coins for the Quarter ending March 31, 1876, as follows, viz:

25	Packages, Double Eagles,	\$ 6,500.-
1	" Eagles,	50.-
1	" Half Eagles,	20.-
1	" Quarter Eagles,	12.50
54	" Trade Dollars,	736.-
2	" Half Dollars,	13.50
	Carried forward,	\$ 7,332.00

U. S. Mint, Superintendent's Office,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

....., 187 .

.....
Superintendent.

No. of Enclosures,

Protforward,	\$ 7,332.-
144 Packages Quar Dollars,	117.50
39 " Dimes,	352.50
Total Value,	\$ 7,802.00

I will thank you to acknowledge the receipt of the box.

Very respectfully,

Frank W. Gros

Acting Supt.

373.

U. S. Mint, Superintendent's Office,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

Apr 6. , 1876.

Frank W. Gray
Acting Superintendent.

Forwarded by Express
Annual Assay Coins
for 1st Quarter 1876.
\$7,802.00

No. of Enclosures, —

Recd Apr 14/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 7th, 1876.

Sir

I writing your attention to Regulation 5, p. 21, Instructions and Regulations, 1874, I will thank you to refer me to the date of the Certificate of Examination forwarded to this Office, according to the requirements of the Regulation referred to.

Very respectfully
H. Schneiderman
Director

Hon. Jas. Pollock,
Supt. Mint U.S.
Philadelphia.

D. M. 347.

April 7/76

Wants date & Report
of Examination of the
Standing Crop & its
in the report, at the
close of the last fiscal
year.

Recd April 8/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April, 7th, 1876.

Sir

I will thank you to have prepared at your Mint, a complete set of Standard Coin Weights, from the Double Eagle to Dime inclusive, for the use of the Mint at Carson.

Mr. Davis of this Office leaves for the Pacific Coast on the 18th inst., and it will be necessary that they be finished at or before that date.

Very respectfully
H. Linderman
Director

Hon. Jas. Pollock.
Supt. Mint U.S.
Philad^a.

D. M.

348.

Apr 7/76

Order set of standard
coin weights - Gold & Silver
for Canada mint - 18th
first in the mint
at the close of the last
fiscal year

Recd Apr 8/76

Ellsworth Kansas

April 4th 96

To The U. S. Assay Officer
Philadelphia Penn

Sr Sir

Enclosed please
find Post office order for three dollars for
which please assay a piece of mineral
I send you per express to day and return soon
as convenient. And Oblige

Respectfully Yours
E D Schermerhorn
Ellsworth

Box 116

Kansas

363.

Ed Shermanhorn
Ellsworth
Kansas
7 April 1876

Forw. Ore for assay
& P.O.O. \$3.00

Filed herein letters of same,
~~437~~ 398. Apr 17. recd. Apr 24th.
437 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 26 " May 1-

May 1. P.O. order returned.

Recd 12 Apr 76.

All Official Letters to the Treasurer's Office must be addressed to the "Treasurer of the U. S.," and in replying to Letters from the "Treasurer's Office," the initials on the upper left-hand corner should be referred to.

Treasury of the United States,

J.B.

Washington, *Apr. 7*, 1876.

Sir:

I enclose herewith, two
five cent (nickel) pieces, of which there
are a great number in circulation in
this City, for your decision as to
their genuineness.

Very respectfully,

Wm. M. McKim

Asst. Treas. U.S.

*Hon Jas. Pollock,
Supt. U.S. Mint,
Philad'a, Pa.*

Str A. H. Wigman
Asst Secy
Washing Dc.
Apr 7/76

Enclosing 2
counterparts of
piece for exam-
ination.

Recd Apr 8/76.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April, 8, 1876.

Sir,

I have received your Ordinary Expense Account for the month of March, 1876.

Very respectfully,

A. B. Underman

Director.

Hon. James Pollock.
Supt. U. S. Mint.
Philadelphia.

D. W.

350

April 8/76

Ordinary Expense of
for March 1776 and

Recd April 10/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

Apr. 8, 1876.

Sir

I will thank You to
furnish this Office, without
delay, a statement showing
the total expenses of your
Mint for each ^{fiscal} Year from
1870 to 1872 inclusive.

Very respectfully
W. B. Anderson

Director

Hon. James Pollock
Supt. Mint
Philadelphia

I desire to make a comparison of the fiscal years ending
June 30. 1870, 71 & 72, with the years ending June 30. 1873-74 & 75.
We have the latter, but not the former.

351.
D. M.

Apr 8/76

Wants Statement
of total expenses
Printed for 1870-71-72.

April 11/76 Report sent. JP.

Read 10 ap. 76.

Centennial

Treasury Department

April 10th 1876.

Sir

A sum not to exceed \$400⁰⁰ is available for the expense of the exhibition to be made by the Mint-Bureau of the Treasury Department at the International Exhibition of 1876.

This sum is intended to cover all expenses of whatever nature, to be incurred by you in connection with the Exhibition, and must include all transportation of articles to, and from the Exhibition, the care and display of the same, the cost of shelving, decorating &c., and all pay and actual traveling expenses of labor employed. A supply of blank vouchers is herewith sent, on which all expenses to be incurred on behalf of your Bureau will be paid.

You will please observe the instructions

on the backs of these Vouchers, and before forwarding, will endorse upon them, in each case, upon the blank fold, a certificate that the account is a just and true one, and that the amount is properly chargeable to the money allotted to the Mint Bureau of the Treasury Department.

Vouchers so made out and certified, will be forwarded directly to me, as the Representative of the Treasury Department at the International Exhibition of 1876, for approval and transmission to the Disbursing Officer of the Board for payment.

Respectfully

Your Obedient Servant -
(signed) R. W. Taylor

Representative of the
Treasury Department

Dr H. R. Linderman
Director of the Mint.

Duplicate (358 $\frac{1}{2}$)

Hon R W Taylor

1st Comptroller &
Rep. Fin. Dept. Cent. Exhib.
10 April 1876,

to

Hon H R Hinderman
Director of the Mint.

\$400. available to
cover all expenses
of Mint exhibit at
Centennials

Filed in No 358.

Forwarded by D M to
Hon J Pollock
Supt Mint U. S. Phila.
Recd. 12 April 1876.

D. M.

353.

Apr 10/76

Ordering duplicate state-
ment of \$500,000.00 —
By Silver purchased,
sent to the Nevada
Bank.

Also want state-
ment of 300,000.00
from same BK, for
office.

Recd Apr 11/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 10th, 1876.

Sir:

I am advised by the Bank of California that the delivery of 200,000 ounces fine silver will be completed in a fortnight.

Very respectfully

H. Schneiderman

Director

Hon James Pollock
Supt Mint of
Philadelphia

D. M.

354

Apr 10/76

BK of California
will complete the
delivery of 200,000 oz
from Silvan in a
few days.

Recd Apr 11/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April, 10, 1876.

Sir,

I have this day referred
to the Accounting Officers of
the Department for adjustment
your Ordinary Expense Account
for the month of March, 1876.

Very respectfully,

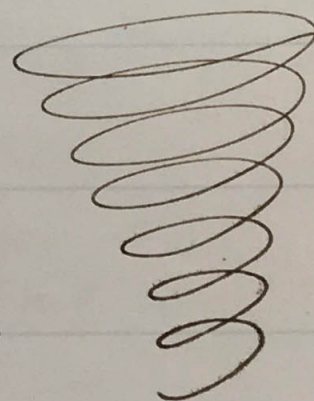
H. R. Sherman

Director.

Hon. James Pollock.

Supt. U.S. Mint.

Philadelphia.



D. M.

358.

April 10/76

Order of the
Mch 1/76 referred
to accounting
officer.

Rec'd Apr 11/76

~~Centennial.~~

(copy)

Treasury Department.
April 15th 1876.

Sir:

A sum not to exceed \$400.⁰⁰ is available for the expense of the Exhibition to be made by the Mint Bureau of the Treasury Department at the International Exhibition of 1876.

This sum is intended to cover all expenses of whatever nature to be incurred by you in connection with the Exhibition, and must include all transportation of articles to and from the Exhibition, the care and display of the same, the cost of shelving, decorating &c, and all pay and actual traveling expenses of labor employed. A supply of blank vouchers is herewith sent, on which all expenses to be incurred on behalf of your

Bureau will be paid.

You will please observe the instructions on the backs of these vouchers, and before forwarding, will endorse upon them, in each case, upon the blank fold, a certificate that the account is a just and true one, and that the amount is properly chargeable to the money allotted to the Mint Bureau of the Treasury Department.

Vouchers so made out and certified will be forwarded directly to me as the Representative of the Treasury Department at the International Exhibition of 1876, for approval and transmission to the Disbursing Officer of the Board for payment.

Respectfully

Your obedient servant

(Signed) R. W. Taylor

Representative of the
Treasury Dept.

Dr. H. R. Linderman
Director of the Mint.

National Mechanics' Bank,

Baltimore,

10th Apr 1876

Dear Sir;

Send you to day
by Adams & Co a box of Silver
Bullion, which, you will please have
the kindness to have coined into half
dollars

Very respectfully

C. R. Coleman

Director of U.S. Mint
Phila

357
C. R. Coleman
Cash

Nat Mechanics Bk
Baltimore
Md

April 10. 1876.

Sending box of
Silver Bullion
for half dollar.

Recd April 11. 76

FORWARDING RECEIPT.

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

Value, \$ 14,899 ⁶⁶

San Francisco, *Apr 10* th 187*6*

Received of

Bank Cal
San Francisco

marked

I, H. C.

No.

234/50

Sealed and said to contain

Eight hundred & ninety-nine
million & six hundred & thirty-four
thousand & six hundred & thirty-four
dollars

Addressed

W. S. Smith

which we agree to forward to

Philadelphia
165

by usual conveyance.

In consideration of the rate agreed

per cent., we insure the safe delivery of the

within mentioned shipment as per address, at

Philadg

against all risks, of

whatsoever character or nature. Loss, if any, payable in Gold Coin.

For the Company,

Charges, \$ *245-55* *paid*

Wm. H. Lee

The Bank of California.

San Francisco, April 10 1876

To the Superintendent
U. S. Mint
Philadelphia

Dear Sir

We last had the pleasure on Febry 26th
and now beg to hand you invoice and express
receipt over

10 Ref^d Silver Bars of 11,535.85 \$14,899.66.
forwarded to you this day per W. H. C. Overland,
proceeds of which at the contract price of
\$1¹⁷/₂ Gold per fine of please remit to our agents
Messrs Laidlaw & Co, 12 Pine Street N. York for
our credit, & oblige

Yours truly
Thos Brown

394A.

BK, California
(Th. Brown, Co.)

Thos. Brown, (Clerk)

10 april 1896.

Apr 10/76

Form 10 Bar Fine

Silver $\frac{1}{2}$ of 200,000

Qz. 11, 535 85
"

Sunday, Nov. 7 10 fine
Silver Moon

Recd 19 Apr 76.

Recd Apr 19/76

Port Clinton O. 4/11/76
W. & S. Mint Phila
Manager,
Dr Sir

Would you
please be so kind as to in-
form me of the value of
a coin I have recently pur-
chased, of the following de-
scription:

On one side the figure of a
man clinging to a cross,
with the inscription around
the coin "Sanct. Andreas Re-
viviscens." On the other side
the Roman Catholic Coat of
Arms, & the date 1695; with an
abbreviated Roman incipit
surrounding it.

By an answer you will
greatly oblige

Yours Very Resply
R. W. Latham.

364.
R. W. Latham.
Port. Clinton
Ohio

April 11. 1876.

Sends descrip-
tion of old coin.
& asks its value.

Rec'd April 12. 1876

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 11th, 1876.

Sir;

I enclose herewith a copy of a communication from R. W. Taylor Esq representative of the Treasury Department at the International Exhibition 1876 in relation to the exhibition to be made by the Mint Bureau, I have to request that at your early convenience you will ascertain from the proper Centennial Authority, the location and extent of the space allotted us with a view to estimate the expenses which will attend the exhibition of such articles as it may be deemed advisable to send to the Centennial. You will report the result of your examination to this Office.

It will be desirable to exhibit a complete duplicate set of the Public Medals and also of the gold and silver Coins and any additional articles which you may think proper to send from your Mint. We shall have but little to send from here and the space allowed may therefore be considered as at your disposal, the total expenses however must not exceed \$400. As soon as you have fully considered the matter please favor me with your views on the subject herein presented and submit a plan for carrying the same into effect.

Very respectfully
H. R. Anderson

Hon James Pollock
Fifth Mint of
Philadelphia

Director

D. M. 358.
Apr 11/76

Forw, letter RW Taylor
relative to Centennial
Exhibition requesting
preparation of plans for
outfit of medals
and U. S. Coins for
the Centennial
Exposition.

358 1/2) Enclosed herewith
letter Hon RW Taylor
Filed herein

359 Mem. of Assayer Apr 12

360 letter Hon J. R. Hawley " "

361 " Lieut. Hillebrand " "

391 " D. M. with enclosure " 17

391 1/2 Lt Col. Lyford

Recd Apr 12/76

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

1876.

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT.*United States Centennial Commission,**Philadelphia, April 12 1876**My Dear Sir:*

I have read the letter you laid before me concerning the exhibit of Coins of the United States at the Exhibition. Mr. Taylor, who writes to Mr. Linderman is ~~the~~ a member of the Government Board in charge of the exhibit of the various departments. Col. J. C. Lyford of the Ordnance Bureau is the presiding officer of that Board. Lieut. Metcalfe is the Executive officer thereof. He boards at the Colonnade and is daily on duty ~~at~~ ⁱⁿ the Park. The Government

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

1876.

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT.

United States Centennial Commission,

Philadelphia, _____ 187—

Building was finished some time ago & its exhibits are in a very forward state of preparation. I had supposed that the preparations of all the departments were made long ago. I suggest that you see Lieut. Metcalfe immediately, and apply for space. It would be greatly regretted should the Mint fail to present the very best collection possible of all our coins from the Earliest to the latest.

Respectfully

J. R. Hawley,
Pres. C. C.Gov. Pollock
Supdt. U. S. Mint.

Hon. J. R. Hawley.
Pres. Cent. Commission,
12 April 1876,

Relative to Mint
exhibit at the
Centennial,
Referring to
A. Metcalfe,

Filed in No 358, Dm

Recd 12 ap 76.

International Exhibition, 1876.

COL. S. C. LYFORD, U. S. A.,

Chairman of Board on behalf U. S.
Executive Departments.

LT. HENRY METCALFE, U. S. A.,

Executive Officer of the Board.

Office of the Executive Officer,

U. S. Gov't Building, Exhibition Grounds,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

April 12 1876

Hon Jas Pollock.

The Mint. Present.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of
today, and in reply thereto
to inform you that I
believe that there is an
abundance of space in
the Treasury Department of
the Government Building still
unassigned. I cannot
of course know definitely
about this, without knowing
what positions have yet been
ceded by the Representatives
of the Treasury Dept. Hon R. W.
Taylor. I would suggest
the advisability of your
sending to the Building

International Exhibition, 1876.

COL. S. C. LYFORD, U. S. A.,
Chairman of Board on behalf U. S.
Executive Departments.

Office of the Executive Officer,

2

LT. HENRY METCALFE, U. S. A.,
Executive Officer of the Board.

U. S. Gov't Building, Exhibition Grounds,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Apr 12 1876.

~~to day~~ ~~to day~~ some one able
to select a good position
for the case - and of
them applying to Mr
Taylor for the position
so determined on.

Awaiting your further
commands I am with
much respect

Yours very obt servant
Henry Metcalfe
Stoddy, Officer.

Lieut. H. Metcalf USA

Ex. Officer Gov't. Bldg. Cent. H.,
12 April 1876.

Suggesting that a person
be sent to the Gov't
Bldg. to select a place
for the Mint Case, &
Application be then
made to Hon R. W.
Taylor, Treas. Dept.

Filed in No 358 dm

Recd 12 ap 76.

Brussels April 12th 1876

Highly honored Colleague.

I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Feb 17th last, as also different documents that you have had forwarded to me, through the United States Legation at Paris. I beg you to accept my thanks for your kind attention in placing me in possession of such interesting works. We now possess the complete reports of Mr Raymond, as also your very valuable reports since 1873.

I have read them with very great attention, and take the liberty of communicating to you an observation, on the subject of a remark, in relation to our Belgian coins.

On pages 43 & 44 (Statement exhibiting the average weight fineness &c) you do not mention any gold coin for Belgium excepting the 25 franc piece which

no longer exists, and which has been demonetized since 1854. You make no mention of our gold coin of 20 francs, of which there had been coined till the 31st of Dec 1875, a value of 363 millions of francs.

As to our piece of 5 francs (silver coins) you only give it a value of 91 cts 5 mills whilst to the same piece of France, you give the value of 91 cts 6 mills, and to the same Italian coin the value of 91 cts 7 mills. To the Belgian piece you attribute the fineness of 897 thousandths and to the French and Italian pieces the fineness of 900 thous.

I cannot understand this difference of valuation, and I consider it as the more to be regretted, as the discredit which might be occasioned by it to our coins is by no means justified.

In relation to the good alloy of our coins consult the information comprised in pages 16-17-18 and 19-22-23 of the 7th pamphlet, 2nd series of the

Monetary Documents published by M. Malou, you will see from it, that far from leaving the legal tolerance we endeavor to approach more and more closely the legal weight and standard. These references will give you information in relation to our gold and silver coinage from 1865 to 1874.

Relying on the facts mentioned by these different official Statements, I believe that it may be asserted that the Belgian coins, merit a more exact valuation and more conformable to the reality. I will be greatly obliged honored Colleague if you will satisfy the complaint which I have thought I might be permitted to address to you -

In the meantime, I beg you to accept the renewed expression of my sentiments of the highest consideration,
(signed), A. Sainctelette
Mint-Commissioner

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 26th, 1876.

Sir

I enclose a translation of a communication from A. Sainctelette, Mint Commissioner, Brussels, Belgium, respecting our assays of Belgian coin.

I will thank you to procure from New York a new 20 franc gold Belgian coin and also a 5 franc piece, weigh and assay them and report the result to this Office.

If there are any inaccuracies in our table, please point them out. Return the enclosures with your reply.

Very respectfully
H. Rodman
Director

Hon. Jas. Pollock
Supt. Mint, Phil.

D. M. ^{420 1/2}

April 26/76

Enclosing translation
of remarks of the Com^r
of the Belgian mint with
regard to the U.S. Assays
of Belgian coin.

Sup^t requested to pur-
chase in New York 1 gold
20 franc Belgian coin, &
1 - 5 franc piece - weigh
& assay them, & report the
result to the Director.

[2 enclosures.]

Recd Apr 27/76

— Belgium —
— Mint Administration —

— Extract from the book of the Coinage of pieces of 20 francs. —

Year	Nominal Value	Weight		Average Standard	Weight		Value 3.093 grs. 50 th the Kilogramme at 900 thous.	Cost of Coinage, at 6 frs 50 th the Kilogramme at 900 thous	Total Value	Difference to the credit of the State
			coined		Fine	à 900 thous				
20 francs	82.683.060 ^f	26.672 ^k .600 ^p	26.680 ^k .442.200 ^m	0.899.734.780	24.003 ^k 321.800 ^m	26.672 ^k 579.775 ^m	82.506.291.03	179.706 ^f .28	82.684.997.31	62 ^f .69

— Certified Copy —

signed, A. Sancelotte

— Mint Commissioner —

Belgium

Mint Administration

Extract from the book of the Coinage of 5 franc pieces

<u>Year</u> —1875—	<u>Nominal</u> —Value—	<u>Weight</u>		<u>Average</u> —Standard—	<u>Weight</u>		<u>Value</u> per 19 ^g 50 the kilogramme at 900 thou	<u>Cost of</u> Coinage at 1p 50 the kilogramme at 900 thou	<u>Total</u> —Value—	<u>Difference</u> to the credit of the State
			<u>coined</u>		<u>fine</u>	<u>at 900 thou</u>				
5 francs	14.904.705 ^f	74.323.525 ^k	74.527.334 ^g	0.899.950.444	67.070.907.365 ^k	74.523.230.406 ^g	14.792.961 ^f .13	111.784 ^f .85	14.904.646.08 ^f	58 ^f .92

Certified Copy

(Signed) A. Sarratelle

Mint Commissioner

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, _____ 187—

In regard to the request of Mr. Taylor, through the Director, all the articles which we have to show, namely the U.S. Medals, and the coins of 1876, can be exhibited in a glass case, a little larger than one of our Medal cases, and on the same plan.

It would perhaps be best to have this made at the Mint, & properly painted and lettered.

The medals and coins will be furnished by the Medal-clerk, expressly to be returned at the close of the Exhibition; and Mr. McCune will place them, after the Case is fixed in its location.

A printed Label, inside of the glass, will state that this Collection is supplied by the U.S. Mint at Phila^a., by order of the Director.

359

W. E. DuBois,

Assayer.

12 April 1876.

Relative to collection
+ care for Mint
exhibit at the
Centennial.

Filed in no 358 sm.

Read 12 ap 76.

Jersey Shore, Pa. April 12/76

Hon James Pollock -

Dear Sir -

I saw a notice in the Phila Press that the U. S. Mint had manufactured some 2500 medals for the Veteran soldiers of the Mexican War - Association -

This article appeared in the Press of April 12, 1876. I would like to have information as to who are the officers of said Association and their address, as I was a member of Co. K, 2nd Regt Penna Vols in the Mexican war - under Capt James B. Miller of Manch Chunk - Any information you can give me, will be gratefully received - I am, very respectfully

Yours

John Swain

P.O. Box 351 - Jersey Shore,

Lycoming Co. Pa -

John Swan 379.

Jersey Shore

Pa
April 12. 1876

Wants to know
about medal of
Merit and will send.

Recd April 15. 76.

Private

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 12, 1876.

Dear Sir,

I have deemed it
best that the manufacture
of coins for the balance
of the fiscal year
should be assigned to
your Mint. You will
please run all the
machinery applicable
for the purpose on
coins & the balance
on quarters.

You will both receive the

steps to run to your full
capacity, on these two
denominations, for the
balance of the fiscal
year.

I will be over in
a day or two to confer
fully with you as
to increasing your
capacity. meantime
push the completion of
things.

Respectfully
W. R. Lumsden
Brester

Hughes & Lockhart

D. M.

365.

Apr 12/76

Run the presses
in dinner & breakfast
until the close of
the fiscal year.

Run Apr 13/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 12th, 1876.

Sir

I transmit herewith a small portion of Sulphuret of Iron, sent from the President.

I will thank you to have it tested for Gold and Silver and report the result to this Office.

Very respectfully
W. Linderman
Director.

Hon. Jas. Pollock
Supt. Mint, U.S.
Philad^a

D. M. 366,

April 12/78

Sends small
specimen of
sulphur of iron
to be assayed for
the President.

Recd Apr 13/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 13., 1876

Dear Sir,

Miss Johnson has
completed her article
on Medals &c for the New
York Herald & it will
I understand appear some
time next week with
an illustration of the
reproduced Medal
of American Independence
(Bicentennial Medal U.S.)
Miss Johnson send me
her article to-day & I

consider it the best I
have ever seen.

As soon as the article
appears you may fix
the price of the bookwork
and add it to
the list of public
medals.

Yours very truly

W. R. M. M. M.

Secretary

Mr. James B. Cook
Sept.

370.
Director of the Mint
Washington
D.C.

April. 13. 1876

Diplomatic medal
to be put on
Medal List when
Miss Johnson's article
has appeared in
N.Y. Herald,
probably next week

Filed in No. 327.
ap 2/76.

Recd April 14, 1876

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message ~~cards~~ of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

U.S.

WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't, } NEW YORK.
A. R. BREWER, Sec'y,

Dated Washington April 3 1871

Received at 1258

To Superintendent Phila

Send to the Treasurer of
the United States as soon
as practicable counting bonds
& apparatus connected with it
for quarters & dimes & five Cent
nickel pieces answer

H R Linderman

36 Pd Director
foot rate

THIS TELEGRAM HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE IN

WHERE ANY REPLY SHOULD BE SENT.

Direct Wires.

D. M. 36.

April 13/76

WILLIAM ORTON, Pres.,
A. R. BREWSTER, Secy.,
New York

Wants Counting
Board for Near. U. S.
of Quarters & Rooms
and of Nickels.

Rec'd April 13/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 13th, 1876.

Sir

I will thank you to furnish this Office with the Monthly Statement of Bullion Operations in the Melter and Refiner's Department of your Mint, for the Month of February 1876.

Very respectfully
H. Linderman
Director.

Hon. Jas. Pollock,
Supt. Mint, U.S.
Philad^a

D. M.

369

Apr 13/76

Wants Statement
of M & R's Bullion
Operations for
February 1876.

Recd Apr 14/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 14th, 1876.

Sir:

You will commence the next annual settlement in time to have everything completely closed and the books and accounts balanced by the 28th of June.

Very respectfully
W. B. Anderson

Director

Hon James Pollock
Fifth Mint Bldg
Philadelphia

P. M. 377.
Apr 14/76

Annual Settlement
must be closed and
a/c's settled by 28th
June/76.

Recd Apr 15/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 14., 1876.

Hon James Pollock.

Supt. &

Sir,

You are hereby
instructed to Coin ~~and~~
Many Dimes as possible
and Coin quarter dollars
to such extent as the Machinery
may not be adapted
for the fabrication of
Dimes. Any modification
or addition of force
necessary to comply with
the above instructions is

heavily authorised.

Should the appropriation
not be sufficient for the purpose
You will please so inform
me and indicate the
amount which will be
required in addition
when further instructions
will be given.

You will please see
that there is no delay
in increasing the Coinage
of Dimes to the full extent
practicable

Very Respectfully
H. B. Lumsden

Such overwork may be done as you deem proper
Director
H. B. L.

D. M. 376.

Apr 14/76

Run the paper on
Dinner, ~~except such as~~
and only coin quarters
so far as the machine
is not adapted
to Dinner

Recd Apr 15/76

FORWARDING RECEIPT.

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

Value, \$ 14,783⁰⁰

San Francisco,

Apr 14th 1876

Received of

Gen Buss

Bank Cal

marked

I & Co NY

2725/34
2475/34
No. 10

~~Sealed and said to contain~~

Seven Hundred & Eighty Three 00/100 Bills

Addressed

W S Mum

which we agree to forward to

Philadelphia

by usual conveyance.

In consideration of the rate agreed

per cent., we insure the safe delivery of the

within mentioned shipment as per address, at

Phila

against all risks, of

whatsoever character or nature. Loss, if any, payable in Gold Coin.

For the Company,

Charges, \$ 24⁹² Paid in

Wm. Bell

~~W. C. RANSTON, President.~~ D. O. MILLS, President.
~~THOMAS BROWN, Cashier.~~ WM. ALVORD, Vice Pres't.
THOS. BROWN, Cashier.

The Bank of California.

San Francisco April 14 1876

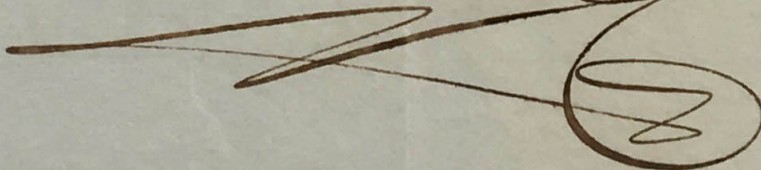
To the Superintendent

U. S. Mint

Philadelphia

Dear Sir

We beg to confirm our respects 10⁹ing,
and now enclose invoice & express receipt for
10 Ref^d. Silver Bars of 11,445.55 \$14,783.02,
proceeds of which at contract rate of \$1¹⁷/₂ Gold
per fine of please remit to our N. York Agency
No 12 Pine Street N. Y. for our credit & oblige

Yours truly
Chas. M. M. M.


No 3.

400

Bank of California

14 Apr 1876.

Forw. 10 Bars fine

Silver ap. 1177.

200,000 @ 1177.

\$ 11,445.55

Rec'd 22 Apr 76.

Handwritten text in cursive script, likely a ledger or account book entry, mentioning "Bank of California" and "Silver ap.".

Handwritten signature or initials.

Rec'd 4/22.76



Hon James Pollock
U.S. Mint

I send herewith the set
of Coin weights. — The Gold weights
are adjusted, but want of time
prevented the adjustment of the
Silver weights, as we promised to
deliver them to you at 11 o'clock.

Very Truly Yours
Henry Freeman

375.

Henry Roemer
Phil^a

Apr 14/76

Delivers a set of
Coin weights for the
Mint at Carson.
Gold weights adjusted
but not the Silver.

Recd Apr 14/76

(Copy)
Circular International Exhibition, 1876.
Office of the

Board on behalf of U. S. Executive Departments.
No 1725 B. Street N. W.
Washington D. C. April 15. 1876.

Now R. W. Taylor,
Representative of Treasury Dept.
Sir:

Owing to the sparse representation at this date of some of the Departments on the floor of the Gov't Building, and fearing that the dangers of delay in the shipment of goods are not entirely appreciated by some of the members of the Board, I am moved to invite general attention to the subject, and to request that shipments be not postponed to so late a date as to leave any part of the Government Exhibition incomplete or in confusion on the day of opening.

As showing present embarrassments it may be stated that a carload of Government materials which arrived on the 8th inst could not be delivered in the Government Building

until the 13th inst.)

All materials should be in the Government Building by the 5th May. There are therefore, but 20 days left including Sundays.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant
D. C. Lyford
Chairman of Board.

Circular. (391 $\frac{1}{2}$)
Col Lyford to Hon R W Taylor. 15 Ap/76.
Danger of delay in preparing
Govt Exhibit at Centennial.

Office of the Director of the Mint
April 17. 1876.

Respectfully referred
to the Supt of the
Philed. Mint,
for appropriate
action under
instructions heretofore
given.
W. B. Linderman
Director

Recd 18 ap 76.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 15, 1876.

Dear Sir,

Your Mint will have
to be run next year to its
full capacity on Silver
Coin, especially as the
freight costs less there
than on the Pacific Coast.

In anticipation of the enactment
of the "Silver Bill" I have
delayed asking for
increased appropriations
for the purpose of determining
the amount which should
be expended in that contingency.

You will please inform me
of the amounts which will
be required for "Wages of
Workmen" and "Contingent Expenses,"
respectively for next fiscal
year. Please predict
that you will be required
to run to your full capacity
and work overtime and
that under such heavy
and continuous work the
item of repairs will be
much heavier than usual.

Respectfully Yours,
H. R. Underman
to the

It is very important that you
come all the time, possible, while
the Annual Meeting is in session.

D. M.

383,

Apr 15/76

Wants & estimates of
appis required for Wagon
& incidentals, for next
year, making the amount
to its full capacity, ~~and~~
with one time.

Filed herein letter of
M & R, No 384.

Recd Apr 17/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 15th, 1876.

Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 13th instant I have to state that a similar statement to that furnished this Office of the outturn of 500,000 ounces fine Silver received at your Mint from the Nevada Bank of San Francisco should be furnished the bank.

Very respectfully
H. Linderman

Director

Hon James Pollock
Fifth Mount St
Philadelphia

D. M. 381.

Apr 15/76

Statement of
500,000.00s paid
Silver to be sent
to the Nevada
Bank of S. F.

Recd Apr 17/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 15th, 1876.

Sir

I forward to you by mail to-day, a small package of ore, which I will thank you to have assayed and the result transmitted to this Office.

Very respectfully
J. R. Anderson

Director

Hon. Jas. Pollock.

Supr. Mint U.S.
Philad^a

H.M. 3821

Apr 15/76

Toward small
package of ore
for assay.

Recd Apr 17/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 17th, 1876.

Sir,

Having had a consultation with
Hon R. W. Taylor relative to the subject
matter of your letter dated the 15th instant,
that gentleman informs me that he is unable
to make any allotment of any portion of the
Building assigned to the Treasury Department; until
such time as he can make a personal examination
of the Building. He will visit Philadelphia in
a few days for that purpose. at which time

Hon James Pollock

you

Superintendent &c

Philadelphia Pa.

will be duly advised, in order that you may confer with him relative to the matter.

In the meantime you will please have a suitable case prepared, in which to exhibit a duplicate set of coins and medals.

I think it will be better to pay for the coins out of the Centennial Appropriation, with the understanding that they shall be sent to the Treasury through this office at the close of the Exhibition. The Bronze Medals may be furnished by you, and returned when the Exhibition is over, or, if you think best, payment for these medals at their actual cost may also be made out of the above named Appropriation.

We shall have nothing to send from here,
except one or two small packages, that will
involve no expense.

I should suppose the appropriation sufficient
to cover the purchase of Coins and Medals,
and have something over for incidental
Expenses.

I am Sir very respectfully
H. R. Linderman

Director

D. M. 391.

Apr 17/76

Space for Mint exhibit
at Centl will be assigned
by Hon RW Taylor.

Care to be made.

Coins and medals
may be paid for out
of approp'n - and
returned at close
of exhibitions

Sent herewith
391 1/2.
Copy of Circular from
Col Lyford to Mr Taylor
urging that there be
no delay in forwarding
exhibits.

Filed in No 358.

Recd 18 Apr 76.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 17th, 1876.

Sir,

I have received your letter of the 15th inst. transmitting a duplicate Statement of Melted and Refiner's Bullion Operations for the Month of February 1876.

As there appears to be a slight difference between the original and duplicate Statements of the amount of Gold delivered, I will thank you to inform me which of the inclosed is correct and return to this Office.

Very respectfully

A. R. Anderson

Director.

Hon. Jas. Pollock

Supt. Mint U.S.
Philad^a

D. M. 392,
April 17/76

Discrepancy in
Statements of Bulletin
Operations for February
1876.

Filed herein
M & R No 393.
—

Recd Apr 18/76

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 17th, 1876.

Sir:

Your letter of the 15th instant enclosing
Corvus report of Coinage executed for
the week ending that day is received.

Very respectfully
H. Linderman

Director

Hon James Rollock
Fifth Mint
Philadelphia

D. M. 390.

Apr 17/76

Adj acct of
boiler repair & tinage
for the mtr.

Recd Apr 18/76

Mint of the United States,

~~SILVER~~ COINER'S DEPARTMENT,

Philadelphia, April 14-1876.

Hon James Pollock,
Superintendent.

Sir;

In furtherance of the subject discussed with you this morning, I have to say that by reference to the books of this Department I learn that Mess Dowling, Helfrich and Engles are at present performing the work formerly done by six men.

Mr. Downings' health is very bad, and he is unable to do much heavy work, but as you know he is still a very valuable man to me.

With the addition of two (2) men I will endeavor to get the work out, which is now dragging in the Coining Room.

I would therefore respectfully recommend the transfer of W. H. Schlemmer from the Machine Shop to the Coining Room, and Albert Singer to the Rolling Room, to take the place of Ellis Pugh, whom I desire to transfer from that room to the Coining Room.

I am Respectfully

Yours A. B. Singer

Bondur Howard Coiner.

372.
A. L. Snowden, }
Cairn
April 14/76

Suggests transfer
of certain workmen in
this department

Recd Apr 14/76

Mint of the United States, at Philadelphia,

Assay Department.

April 14. 1876.

Hon: James Pollock

Superintendent &c. &c.

Sir

Since my note to you in regard to the discoloration &c. of the silver strips and planchets, this department has given further attention to the subject.

Where the fineness of the original bar is $997\frac{1}{2}$ to 999, as is the case with the silver of the Selby Lead-Refinery, it is obvious that there is very little room for an injurious substance. Lead, and iron, have been supposed; the former as an original alloy, the latter as acquired in the Coiner's manipulations. But the former metal, in proportion of $\frac{1}{5}$ of one per cent, or still larger, would make no trouble; and as to iron, the account given me by the Coiner seems to preclude that source of difficulty, except perhaps in part.

We have been aware of the presence of sulphur, in the form of sulphide of silver, in the Selby bars, since the middle of February. In the assay, an extra dose of acid, with boiling, is necessary. But on examination we find the amount of sulphide is only $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of one thousandth. It becomes a question, which we must refer to the Melters and Refiner, whether that amount is sufficient to work the injury in question; and whether sulphur can find entrance in any other way, in making ingots. For we also find sulphur or sulphide in the ingots, although scarcely if at all visible in the nitric solution made for assay. It shows strongly, by chemical test.

This seems to indicate that the trouble is caused by sulphur; but then the question arises, why did it not occur earlier? because it was not until the end of March, that it appeared, in the Coiner's department.

I need scarcely say, that the solution

of this difficulty is to be ~~sought~~ sought
in the other departments of the Mint, as
well as in mine; and I do not know
what further can be said or done, in
regard to the chemical condition of the silver.
It may be found expedient, to request ~~the~~
~~Director not to send us this badly silver,~~
~~but rather that from the Low Virginia mines,~~
~~which gives no trouble.~~

Very respectfully

Wm E DuBois

Assayer.

371.

Wm E. DuBois

Assays

April 14/76

Repatom^{sulphur} as
principal
impurities in the
Silica of the Selby
Silica & Leach Re-
fining Comp.,
sent by Nevada Bank.

Filed in A- 342.

Recd Apr 14/76

United States Mint, Philadelphia, Penn.,

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

4th May, 1876.

Dear Sir

In the 1st Invoice of 7 bars received of the purchase of 1,500,000 ounces from the Nevada Bank there are two bars stamped Selby Lead & Silver Smelting works no. 886 & 895 which ^{have} the fineness 998 & 997 stamped on them but only assay 991 & 992 fine. After smelting no. 886 stamped 998 assayed 991
" 895 " 997 " 991

All of the bars received from the Selby Lead & Silver Co. contain some Sulphur as reported by the assays. The two mentioned above contained Sulphur in larger proportion than usual.

Hon: James Pollock
Superintendent

Very Respectfully
W. S. Cochrane

W. S. Mint Phila

Wright

H S Cochran

Weigh Clerk

4 May 1876

Two Van Selby Silver
(Nos 886, 895) assay
much below stamp,
& contain Sulphur.

Filed in No-441

Assayer, May 2-

Rec'd 4 May 76.

Rec'd May 4/76

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, May 2 1876

Hon: James Pollock
Superintendent &c. &c.

Sir

Please notify the proper parties, that by our assays of the silver bars contained in the "Specification of 71 Bars," April 20th 1876,

Their N^o. 886, stamped 998 fine, results only $991\frac{1}{4}$, and is reported by us, 991.

Their N^o. 895, stamped 997 fine, results only $991\frac{1}{4}$, and is reported 991.

These bars are also brittle, and considerably sulphuretted. - Except these ^{in fineness.} two, all the numbers are satisfactory. This is the first case in which there is a decided disagreement.

Very respectfully,

Wm E DuBois

Assayer

W E DuBois
Assayer
2nd May 1876

Silly Silver Bars #886,
895, assay much
below stamp and
are considerably
sulphuretted.

Filed herein 453

Weight Clerk May 4

Filed in no 342

Recd 2nd May 76.

Telegram,

(Copy)

May 11. 1876.

To the Nevada Bank of San Francisco.

The Selby silver although very nearly pure, always contains sulphur, in the form of sulphide of silver and lead, which is not removed by ordinary melting and remelting, and shows itself in discolorations of the planchets, as well as a want of due ductility, and consequent losses to the Melter and Refiner, and coined, which their legal allowance will not bear.

Send only silver parted by acid process. Necessary time for delivery will be given.

(Signed) H. R. Linderman.

Director

Collect Govt Rates

H. R. L.

Copy 477.

Telegram by D. M.
to Nevada Bank S.F.
11 May 1876.

Selby Silver objectionable
from presence of Sulphur.
Send only Silver refined
by Acid.

Filed in No. 342.

Filed May 11/76.

Mint of the United States,

AT PHILADELPHIA.

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

8th April 1876

Hon. James Pollock,
Superintendent.

Sir

Herewith you will find
my monthly Reports of Gold & Silver Melting
for March.

You will observe that the loss in gold was
less than half the legal allowance, and that with-
out General grains, &c. no melts were condemned.

In the silver melting out of nearly one million
of ounces delivered, only one melt was condemned;
1 out of 385 melts, or about $\frac{1}{4}$ of one per cent.
Such is the result of agreeing assay Reports of the
Bars & Pigs which we have received, as contrasted
with the discordance between the assays in Feb^y
of the so-called Standard & Sterling Silver.

I regret that the wastage of silver is still
higher than I like to see it, amounting to the

full legal allowance (.001-50); and altho the general grains diminish this ratio to .001-30, yet it should not in my estimation exceed .001-00 @ .001-10. We are ever on the watch to keep down the wastage.

We have recently discovered that the silver Pigs marked, Sibley Refining Co. &c, contain a little Sulphur, to which we are disposed to attribute a slight stain that sometimes mars the face of our coin, and which we trust to obviate.

Respectfully yours

L H Booth

m & R

Jas C. Broad 356.
MNH
Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, April 8 1876

No. of Papers

~~making~~ Forwarding and
Subject, Remarks on,
Report of Gold
and Silver melting
for March, and
the wastage.

Recd April 11. 1876

Mint of the United States,

AT PHILADELPHIA.

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

28th April 1876

Mr W. E. Dubois

Assayer.

Dear Sir,

Your favor of this date, in relation to the transfer of Howard White from my department to your own, has received my careful consideration, and I assent to your proposal, on the grounds, that it would prove advantageous to the public service, by reason of the skill and unusual carefulness of the man, while it will enable me to propose another man to take his place in my Department. The man I shall propose to take his place is James Taylor, a man formerly employed in my department, and highly esteemed by me for unusual sturdiness of body, and for his integrity and industry and subjection to discipline.

Very truly yours

La H Booth

429 1/2

J. C. Booth M & B

To

W. E. DuBois
Assayer

28 Ap 1876.

Consenting to transfer
of B. White to Assay
Dept.

Filed in 429

Rec'd 28 Ap 1876.

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, April 28 1876

Hon: James Pollock

Superintendent &c. &c.

Sir,

One of the workmen in my Department, Mr Albert G. Rowland, after a long illness, is near his end.

Mr Howard White, in the deposit melting room, would make a very desirable successor; and Mr Booth is so obliging as to consent to the transfer, if he can be sustained in an arrangement which he will state, himself; and by which the Mint Roll will not be increased.

Howard White now receives \$3.50, and if he comes into my laboratory, I ask that he may receive the same.

William Embury, a valuable man in my department, will be promoted by

this arrangement, but only gets the same, although his grade of work is higher than we expect of Mr. White. If you would consent to adding 25 cents a day in his case, I should be much gratified.

Very respectfully
Wm E Lee Boie
Assayer.

A.B. It is for the Superintendent to say, whether Mr Rowland shall be withdrawn from the Roll ^{at} the end of this month. His decease is looked for daily, by his family.

Wm. E. DuBois, \$429.

Mint of the United States,
PHILADELPHIA.

Apr 28 1876

~~JAMES POLLOCK,~~

~~Superintendent~~

Subject Retirement of
Asst. Rawland
from ill health.
Recommends
transfer of Howard
White, Deputy Master,
to fill Mr Rawland's
place at same p. d.

[Letter from M & N
enclosed 3 429 $\frac{1}{2}$

No. of Enclosures, /

Recd Apr 29 / 76

Mint of the United States,

AT PHILADELPHIA.

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

17 April 1876

Hon James Pollock
Superintendent,
Sir;

In my letter of
13. Mar. accompanying the Reports on
Melting for Feb., I stated that I
could not give the full returns of
Gold Melting, because the Gold Ingots,
made in Feb., were not needed and
therefore not called for by the Cowper,
and that I could not know the
exact wastage until they were de-
livered. I find further that the
latter data were not embraced in
my late Report on the March Melting.
I have therefore prepared
and herewith transmit an amended
Report on Melting for March.

embracing

embracing Good Melting, and another
on Bullion Operations, embracing
Good melts for both February and
March.

Respectfully Yours

Wm R.R.

325,
Jas. C. Booth
Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, Apr 17, 1876

No. of Papers, 2

Subject, Amended report
of Meltings of Marble
1876, and Feeling.

Recd Apr 17/76

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, April 3rd 1876.

Hon James Pollock,
Superintendent -
Sir;

Having been appointed by you a Committee to take into consideration the propriety of properly decorating the Mint Building, during the month of the International Exhibition, and the expense attending the same, we would respectfully submit the following report -

As to the propriety of decorating we have the honor to state that the decoration of all buildings in the city, both private and public, will be so general, that the omission of it on the Mint building, will be quickly observed, and severely commented on.

The Mint of the United States will be an object of great interest, not only to the people of our own Country, but to

those of all Nationalities, and as a Government institution it should put on a holiday appearance out of compliment to the guests of the Nation.

We have carefully estimated the cost attending a proper decoration of the Chestnut Street front of the building, and find that with the expenditure of a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars (\$200), such decoration can be made.

We would respectfully recommend that the amount of money named be appropriated for that purpose.

Your Obedient Servants

O. C. Bobyshele

Committee

James B. Gooden

Saml James
Wm. K. L.

329
O.B. Bosbyshale & Co.
Committee.
Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, Apr 3. 1876

~~No. of Papers,~~

Subject, Report that the
part of the Mint Com
be decreed for
the Centennial
for \$200. —

Recd Apr 3/76

Mint of the United States, at Philadelphia,

Assay Department.

April 8. 1876

Hon. James Pollock

Sup^t &c. &c.

Sir,

Referring to your note of the 6th, inclosing one of the same date from the Melt^r & Refiner, I will just say ad interim, that the trouble of which the Coriner complains, and which we are all anxious to get rid of, has been attributed to the presence of iron, or of lead, in the Selby silver. & ^{another} ~~more probable~~ solution seems ~~just now~~ to be, the presence of sulphur; not in a free state, but in combination as a sulphide, which we notice in all the bars of that manufacture. We are experimenting in that line, and I must ask for a little delay, until we can determine. I am quite sure, & can easily prove, that lead is not the cause of the trouble.

Meantime I am glad to know that the M & R is seeking a practical solution of the matter.

Very resp^y W Edw^d Boiss
assayer.

349.

Wm E. Du Bois
Assayer
April 8. 1876

Preliminary report
on the impurities in
the "Selby" silver -
probably sulphur & iron,
& not lead. Needs a
little time to make
the assays.

Filed in No 3421.

Recd Apr 8/76

Mint of the United States,

CHIEF COINER'S DEPARTMENT,

Philadelphia, April 15th 1876.

Hon James Pollock,
Superintendent.

Sir;

In my letter of April 5th, I directed your attention to the dirty character of the Silver delivered at that time, and the difficulty experienced in manipulating it.

I did not in that communication inform you of another fact, which is of the first importance, to wit - the losses upon this silver are nearly double what they are on good silver, owing to the difficulty in cleaning the same. Unless this be remedied my losses in working will be large in the Annual Settlement. As I have an especial pride in keeping the losses largely within the legal limits I am very much annoyed and troubled by the present results.

In making up the statement of the workings for March, I have directed that a comparative statement of the losses with

other months be made.

I am informed by the Melter and Refiner that the Silver which has given us so much difficulty, and occasioned so much loss is from the Tibley Refinery at San Francisco. The Directors' attention

should be drawn to this fact, so that in future purchases he may refuse Silver from this Refinery, which certainly contains Sulphur and perhaps other disturbing elements.

I have directed your attention to this matter informally several times but feel it my duty now to do so in a formal manner.

I am Sir

Very Respectfully

Your Obl. Servant

Frederic M. W. Deane
Comer

378.
A. L. Snowden, &
Coins
Apr 15/76

Complains of the
dirty character of the
"Selby" Silver, and heavy
losses thereon.

Filed in No 342.

—H—

Recd Apr 15/76

Mint of the United States,

AT PHILADELPHIA.

MELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT.

6th April — 1876

Hon. James Pollock
Superintendent.

Sir,

In relation to the complaints which the Coriner has made, in reference to the Silver Ingots lately delivered to him, I can offer no solution of the question, for all the silver we have recently worked has been fine, not lower than $997\frac{1}{2}$. It is true that the $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent impurity in this might contain an appreciable and injurious proportion of lead, or other objectionable element, and I therefore solicit you to have this new metal of the Felby Lead and Silver Refining Co. tested with special & minute assay for the injurious elements, by our assay Department, for we observe no peculiarity in it when we melt & cast it.

Respectfully yours
J. C. Booth
M & R

342.
Jan C. Booth
M & R
April 6/76

Requesting Special
assay of the Silver
bullet recd from the
Selby Lead & Silver
Refining Company.
thru Nevada Bank of S.F.

Assay Ordered same day. 1889

Filed herein, Reno,

No 349. Assayer. Ap. 8.

" 371. " " 14.

" 378. Coiner " 15.

(see last part of Coiner, No 336, Ap. 5.)

441 Assayed May 2

442 weighed " 4

477 DM (copy) to Nevada BK " 11.

Recd Apr 6/76

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, April 4. 1876.

Sir:

Permit me to direct your attention to the case of my Assistant Mr. L. C. Leidy, who continues to merit the highest encomiums for fidelity to his trust and despatch of business.

I should be derelict in duty were I to neglect to acquaint you with his progress, and guilty of an act of injustice to Mr. Leidy were I to fail to ask for him an advance in pay. I hope he may receive at least \$5 per diem for this present month, and forward.

Respectfully

Wm. C. Cress

Hon. James Pollock
Superintendent

Mint of the U. S.

M. Hobb &
 Esq
 April 4/76

Recommending in-
 crease of compensa-
 tion of Lewis C.
 Leidy, Combs, to
 \$5. per diem.

Recd Apr 4/76

PLEASE BRING THIS NOTICE.

125 Chicago
75 plus
Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Freight Office, No. 8 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia,

4/12 1876

The freight designated below is now at this station subject to
your order, on payment of the freight and charges due thereon,

\$ 200

12 Specimens

Cherokee Co Kansas,

Leadville Silver Mines

Please send for the same immediately. Freight not promptly
removed will be stored at owner's risk and expense.

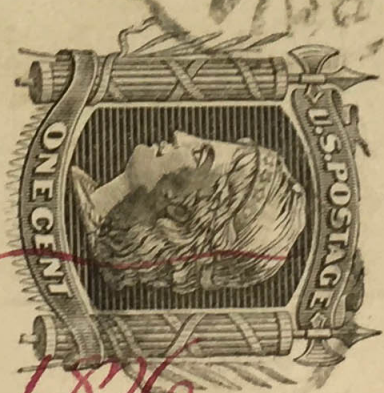
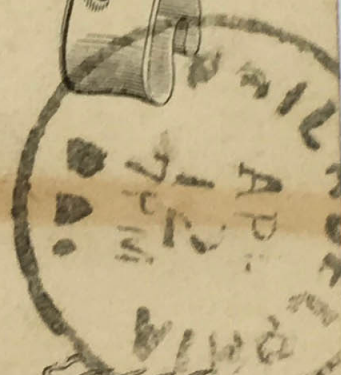
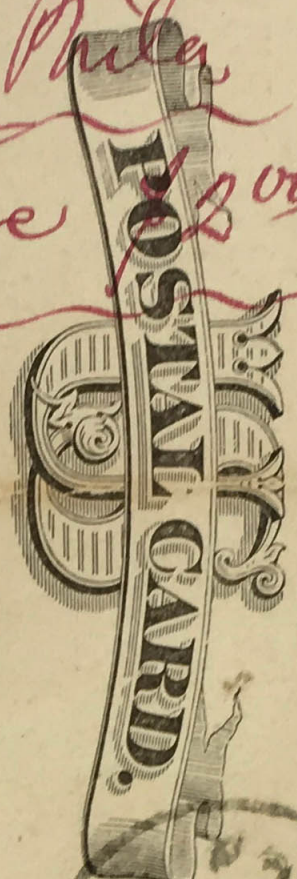
W. W. WIMER, Agent.

E. D. Schermerhorn 368.

Ellsworth, Kansas

W W Wimer
agt Penna RR Phila
12 Apr 1876
Charges on box are \$2.00

WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE - THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER



Rec'd 13 Apr 1876

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, possibly a return address or message.]

Reports and Letters

to

Superintendent

Thos

329 - 429

April 1876

U.S. MINT GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE 1876/APRIL
